Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 9, 1949

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2 ANNAS

City Police Fire On Unruly Mob

10 PERSONS HURT IN LAL BAUG

Reds' Demonstration: Fortyfour Arrests

BOMBAY, Sunday

THREE persons were injured by bullet wounds this evening when the city police opened fire to disperse an unruly crowd, stated to be Communists, numbering over three hundred who took out a procession in defiance of the prohibitory order. Seven members of the police four officers and three constables—also sustained injuries in the clash.

The procession was formed by Communists and their sympathisers who had met at the Lal Baug maidan in the evening to protest against the Government's policy with regard to thedetenus on hunger-strike for the last few days.

It was reported that at the end of the meeting some of the assembled Communist leaders asked the audience not to disperse, but to follow them in a procession. Three hundred persons headed by Mr. P. Sen, a student of the Grant Medical College and Mr. G. W. Vaidya started from the Lal Baug Maidan towards the Arthur Road. As the procession reached near the Godrej Soap Factory at De Lisle road, at 7-20 p.m. the police halted them as processions at night are banned.

The processionists, however, refused to disperse and created some disturbance in the course of which they threw acid on a police havildar and hurled stones at the police. Some police officers sustained acid burns on their uniforms and some constables suffered stone and lathi injuries. Thereupon one of the police officers opened fire from his revolver to disperse the mob. Altogether five rounds were fired and three persons sustained bullet wounds. They were immediately taken to the K. E. M. Hospital.

ARRESTS

According to the police, Mr. Sen, the leader of the processionists, was armed with a dagger which he threw into a tea shop before attempting to escape, but he was arrested. So was Mr. Vaidya. The police have in all arrested 44 persons in this connection, including seven women.

All the arrested persons are believed to be Communists. They refused to disclose their identity to the police, but among the women, the police identified, Mrs. Perin Ramesh Chandra, Mrs. Manik Gandhi and Miss Kitty Boomla.

Within half an hour, the situation was brought under control, but the police are still vigilant.

The Superintendent of Bombay Police said tonight that police tried to stop the Communist procession, as all processions are banned after 7-00 p.m.

The processionists, however, attacked the police with iron bars, stones and glass bulbs filled with acid, he said. As a result of these attacks, he said, police tried to make a lathi charge, but when the processionists became more violent, one officer opened fire with a revolver. The processionists, he added, snatched a rifle from a policeman and smashed it on him.

A joint statement issued here tonight by the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Detenus Aid Committee condemned the police action and demanded the "immediate and unconditional" release of the arrested persons.

The statement said: "The Bombay Congress Ministry's police made a barbarous attack this evening on a peaceful Red Flag demonstration of workers, women and students in support of the demands of the detenus in Bombay jails who are on indefinite hunger-strike for their elementary demands for treatment as politicals, no classification, etc.

"Bombay's workers have today shown that they will fight for their leaders, that they will resist any attack on them and let the Congress Ministry remember that they can do it again."

TAGORE'S BIRTHDAY

ALLAHABAD May 8 (UPI): Allahabad celebrated today the 89th birday of poet Rabindranath Tagore in a befitting manner. A number of functions were arranged in the city on the occasion of Rabindra Jayanti, the most outstanding being the one organised under the auspices of the Rabindra Sahitya Basar, which was presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankar Saran. The programme consisted of besides Tagore songs and recitations, speeches in Hindi and Bengali.

160 Congressmen Expelled

INDISCIPLINE CHARGE

LUCKNOW, May 8 (API): One hundred and sixty Congressmen of six districts of the United Provinces - Faizabad, Mathura, Jalaun, Pratabgarh, Unnao and Muzaffarnagar—who stood charged with acts of indiscipline were expelled from the Congress by the Council of the UPCC which concluded its two-day session here today.

About 257 cases of acts of indiscipline were presented by the Disciplinary Action Sub-Committee of the UPCC

SINGARENI PITS FLOODED

HYDERABAD (DN.), May 7. (A. P. I.): Three out of the four boilers in tehe Singareni coal mines, about 150 miles east of Hyderabad, are reported to have burst, rendering idle about 12,000 workers since May 5.

The pits have been flooded owing to the failure of the pumping machines. Water supply to workers has also been affected.

Final Peace Settlement

Bevin's Hopes About Germany

BERLIN, May 8 (PTI-Reuter): The British Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin said here today that when the Council of Foreign Ministers met in Paris on May 23 it would be to decide "the basis of a final peace settlement."

"We must devise a plan somehow that will enable the people of Europe to come together and to grow together," Mr. Bevin told a conference of foreign and German reporters.

The Foreign Secretary flew from London to Berlin yesterday to see the airlift in action before the blockade is lifted this week.

Earlier today, he drove amid cheers to the American section where he told the heads of the West Berlin City administration through an interpreter that "clouds were lifting."

"If I had come a few weeks ago I could only have commiserated with you, but I come today with the clouds lifted. I think the prospects in front of us are better."

KEY TO PEACE

Mr. Bevin told his press conference," to my mind the real key to peace is to get Europe settled for a couple of hundred years.

"It will take a lot of hard work patience and differences, but I have got it firmly fixed in my mind. And there is one thing that cannot be overlooked—the people of Europe.

"I am collecting all the information I can during this visit and I shall tell my Government that a final settlement for Germany must be based on democracy and a sense of fairplay."

It was announced today that Mr. Bevin was extending his stay in Germany by one day. He is now expected to leave for Britain by air on Tuesday morning.

NEW WEST GERMAN STATE

BONN, May 8, (PTI-Reuter): A new West German State was being born tonight in the Constituent Assembly at Bonn, exactly four years after the German High Command signed the unconditional surrender which ended the Third Reich.

The Federal Republic of Germany, confined at present to the western zone but open to all Germans, was coming into being when the Constituent Assembly gave its basic law the third and final reading.

This was taking the form of a general debate in which each party was giving its reasons for voting. It was expected to be adopted by about 55 votes to ten.

PEOPLE MUST HELP SOLVE HOUSING PROBLEM

MR. KHER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, declared here today that the solution of the housing problem lay entirely with the general public. He was confident that if the people of the province were to pool their resources together and form themselves into co-operative societies, building activity in the province would receive a great fillip.

The Premier was performing the opening ceremony of the Shardashram Colony of the Dadar Co-operative Housing Society. The Society was started by some of the past pupils of the Bordi High School under the inspiration and guidance of Acharya Bhise. The new colony will be cosmopolitan in character, and will accommodate 175 middle-class families.

Mr. Kher detailed Government's plan of building construction, and pleaded for active co-operation from municipalities, local bodies, employers and the general public in this "gigantic task."

WAR AND AFTER

Mr. Kher stated that the second world war had completely changed the whole aspect of the housing problem, giving rise to insurmountable difficulties. Population of the city had risen to over 30 lakhs. Coupled with this was the virtual stoppage of all civilian building activities, due to non-availability of building materials. At present there were 3,31,000 residential tenements in the city. 70 per cent of which were only one-room tenements, ten per cent two-room tenements, and 14 per cent three-room or larger tenements. On an average ten persons resided in each of the one-room tenements of a floor area of ten square feet. Thousands of persons were in the streets with no roof over their heads. Similar conditions also prevailed in other cities of the Province.

Mr. Kher further stated that the Statutory Housing Board set up by the Government had the necessary independence and flexibility, and was subject to Government control only in matters of policy. It had an ambitious programme of providing residential accommodation. This gigantic effort" could not yield quick results without the full co-operation of all sections of the general public.

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME

Government's housing scheme, continued Mr. Kher, envisaged a five-fold activity, namely, direct construction of residential quarters, assistance to municipalities and local bodies, assistance to co-operative housing societies, development of lands for co-operative housing societies and individuals and assistance to individuals who build on land developed by any housing organisation. A substantial progress had been made in connection with direct building construction. 2949 tenements, including those in reconditioned military camps had been completed at a cost of about Rs. 46 lakhs, and 1680 more tenements were

(Continued on page 3)

Kashmir Truce Terms

DATE FOR REPLIES EXTENDED

RAWALPINDI, May 8 (API): The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan has agreed to extend the date for receipt of replies from the Governments of India and Pakistan to its final truce terms.

A statement issued by the Commission today said: "On April 28 the Commission in letters to the Governments of India and Pakistan requested that the two Governments communicate their replies to the Commission's truce terms within a week of that date.

India and Pakistan subsequently advised the Commission, the statement added, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to comply with the Commission's request to communicate their replies within that period.

"The Commission, in recognition of this consideration, had informally indicated to the two Governments its agreement that the date for receipt of replies to the truce terms be extended" the statement said.

The statement added the reasons which lead the Commission to make the original request, however, still stood and the Commission continued to hope the acceptance of the truce terms by both the Governments may be forthcoming with the least possible delay.

GOVERNORS TAKE STOCK IN DELHI

Food, Refugees And Security Questions Discussed

NEW DELHI, May 8.

THE food position, the refugee problem and the law and order situation in the country were among the matters discussed by the Governors' conference which met for five hours today in two sessions at Government House under the presidentship of the Governor-General Mr. Rajagoaplachari.

Besides the nine provincial Governors, Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel attended the conference.

The Prime Minister is understood to have given the Governors an account of the Commonwealth Conference in London. The Deputy Prime Minister spoke on the progress made in the integration of Indian States.

The conference adjourned at 5 p.m. to meet again tomorrow.

WIPING OUT FOOD DEFICIT BY 1954

Saurashtra Minister Outlines Plan

RAJKOT, May 8 (API): Mr. G. B. Kotak, Food Minister of Saurashtra said today that he expected the 25 per cent food deficit of Saurashtra to be wiped out by 1954. Soil erosion and lack of irrigation facilities, he added, were the main hindrance in the way of development of agriculture.

Detailing Government plans to tackle these, Mr. Kotak said the main difficulty was lack of trained personnel and money.

Mr. Kotak said 50,000 acres of salt land were being reclaimed for cultivation while 85,000 acres will be irrigated wihtin three years as a result of the four irrigation plans under progress and two to be started by the end of the year. These measures, he added, would yield about 50,000 tons of foodstuffs.

Agriculturists bringing waste and fallow land under the plough will not be charged revenue for the first three years and will be charged at concession rates for the next six years.

Heavy Rainfall In Alipore

LOWLYING PARTS IN CALCUTTA FLOODED

CALCUTTA, May 8. (A.P.I.): Calcutta has been experiencing monsoon conditions since yesterday. There was a heavy shower yesterday afternoon as a result of which many lowlying areas of the town became waterlogged. The shower continued all throughout the night. Water was knee-deep in some places in North Calcutta.

The air mail plane scheduled to leave Dum Dum aerodrome for Nagpur at night could not take off till midnight due to bad weather conditions.

This morning there was also a heavy shower for about three hourse flooding many of the lowlying areas in the city and causing dislocation of transport services in some sections.

The Dum Dum Meteorological Office recorded 8.66 inches of rainfall from 6 p.m. yesterday till 8 a.m. this morning.

Meteorological Office, Alipore, recorded a rainfall of 5.70 inches during the 24 hours on the morning of Saturday. This being the highest rainfall in the month of May during the last ten years.

SHANGHAI'S DEFENCES NARROWED DOWN

Reds Isolate Strategic Rail Centre

SHANGHAI, May 8. (PTI-Reuter): Shanghai's outer defence line along the Yangtse river to Hangchou Bay was shortened by about 40 miles today as Government forces took up new positions after withdrawing from the strategic rail junction town of Fashing, 60 miles south-west of Shanghai.

On Shanghai's immediate outskirts, preparations for the last-ditch defence continued on a large scale today.

Thousands of labourers are digging a network of trenches and rapidly transforming the countryside into a forest of barricades, pill boxes and gun emplacements.

The Garrison authorities puolished a long list of lorries and jeeps owned by local residents and firms, Foreign and Chinese, which they have decided to requisition for one week.

Chinese Communist forces have isolated Kashing, strategic junction, 60 miles south-east of Shanghai, after launching a three-pronged attack and infiltrating into the suburbs, it was officially admitted here today.

All contact had been lost with the town since noon yesterday, it was stated.

The U.P.A. adds: Chinese press reports from Srunkiang, 35 miles southwest of Shanghai on the rail line midway to abandoned Kashing(said two Red regiments attacked near there all yesterday with artillery and cavalry.

Other Chinese reports estimated the Communists attacking in the Kunsan and Kashing sectors presently at three armies. The reports said the Reds were probably using some 200,000 troops in their present operations with the apparent objective of throwing a semi-circular line around Shanghai from the west to the south and east.

Other Government reports from Kashuan, 10 miles north-east of Kashing and 20 miles south-west of Sunkiang, said today that all bridges between Kashing and Kashuan have been blown up. The reports said the people in Kashuan were calm and business continued as usual though guerillas were making nuisance raids in the vicinity.

Meanwhile, reports from Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province, 300 miles west of Shanghai, claimed that the Government had started a pincer counter offensive against the Reds west of part of the Cheklang-Kiangsi railway.

FIGHTER PLANES ENCOUNTERED

Government planes returning from a bombing raid in North China encountered two Communist fighter planes of high speed and an unknown type over Shanhaikwan, Hopei city where the Great Wall meets the sea, according to the Government Central News Agency.

Quoting Chinese Air Force sources, the Agency said the two Communist planes fled without fighting when they

(Continued on page 3)

It Happens Sometimes!

To
Mr
53 St Puch Rd
Bandie
B' bay 20

A reader sends us the above with the following story: "One morning a postman turned up at 53, St. Paul's Road, Bandra and asked if this letter was meant for anyone at my place. It was more than I could tell because nothing in the address suggests that it was and Mr. might have been almost anyone. But by the simple expedient of opening the cover and trying it out on folks in the house, I was soon able to reassure the postman that he could unload his burden with confidence.

"I believe this is a record and the Post Office which has had so many bricks might collect this bouquet. The letter was posted in Mangalore on April 24 and reached its recipient on April 26, which could not have been bettered even if it had been rightly addressed." The age of miracles is certainly not past. In the postman's place we frankly admit that we would have pitched the letter into the nearest dustbin. So would most postmen. You are a better man than we are, Ganga Deen!

Burma Rebels Launch New Offensive

RANGOON, May 8 PTI-Reuter): The "White Band" People's Volunteer Organisation has launched a large-scale offensive at Sagaing, important Irrawady River town south of Mandalay, tonight's Government 'communique' reported.

Government reinforcements were being rushed to the spot.

Three rebels were killed in an attack on Government forces at Ywatung, a few miles from Sagaing, and others pursued by Government troops, were fleeing towards the Sagaing hills.

Burma Air Force planes bombed and strafed Karen and Mon rebel concentrations near the coastal town of Moulmein, south-east Burma, the 'communique' added.

The Government troops inflicted heavy casualties on other rebel bands near Moulmein.

About 100 rebels have been killed and several wounded in recent fighting in the Moulmein area, it claimed.

GUNMEN ROB TEMPLE IN RANGOON

RANGOON, May 8, (PTI-Reuter): Gunmen armed with handgrenades, revolvers and tommyguns last night raided a Hindu temple belonging to the wealthy South Indian Chettiar community in the heart of the city.

The raiders made worshippers lie on the floor at gunpoint as they snatched diamond-studded jewellery from the images. After firing several times in the air the gunmen escaped in an open jeep.

Usually well-informed quarters believed today that while all the Commonwealth nations were underwriting the aid programme, Britain, India and Pakistan would be directly concerned with actual aid administration.

The same quarters said that the Ambassadors of these three countries were likely to constitute a find of "aid authority" on the spot and would be assisted by advisers and observers.

Pre-Monsoon Weather In South Konkan

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Pre-monsoon thunder activities have commenced in the Deccan at South Konkan where local thunder showers have occured during the last 36 hours. It is likely to continue for another two days over the Deccan Plateau in Konkan where afternoon thundershowers sometimes accompanied by strong winds with hail at places may be expected.

Spells or thundery activities will return to the above areas till the advent of the monsoon which normally sets in on the Konkan coast about the 7th June.

Sultry weather is expected to continue in Bombay. A very few light showers may possibly occur in the outskirts late in the evening of Monday. The maximum temperature at Colaba on Sunday was 94 degrees F. 3 degrees above normal. minimum temperature being 82 degrees F. 1 degree above normal.

DELAY IN FORMING MALWA CABINET

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, May 8: The formation of a new Cabinet for Malwa Union, under the lead of Mr. Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya is likely to be delayed till May 15, wellinformed quarters hinted today.

RADIO WAR BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

Moscow Jams American And B. B. C. Russian Broadcasts

LONDON, May 8. (PTI-Reuter): The "radio battle" between Western and Russian broadcasting stations resumed again this afternoon when several British Broadcasting Corporation and Voice of America transmitters began sending out news in Russian, Reuter's radio listening station reported.

Within a minute, Russian jamming stations, which Britain and America are trying to overcome, went into action against the western "barrage", concentrating again on the American stations.

Most of Moscow Radio's home stations went off the air and could be heard slowly changing their frequencies until their deafening noise drowned some of the west stations.

But a number of B.B.C. and V.O.A. wave-lengths remained clear throughout the broadcast.

Distortion Of Facts

LONDON, May 8 (PTI-Reuter): Within 24 hours of Britain and America opening their anti-jamming 'radio war' against Russia, Moscow Radio today broadcast a long attack on western radio systems accusing them of suppression and distortion of facts.

"The Voice of America' and its junior brother, the British Broadcasting Corporation, are particularly careful when it comes to suppressing and distorting facts about the growth of forces of peace and democracy," said the commentator, Borisova.

The commentator made no reference to alleged Soviet jamming of the western transmitters nor of the amplified British and American broadcasts which began yesterday.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted Gujarati, Marhatti, Bhatia or Marwari groom for a poor Bengali Kayastha girl of 16, reading Matric Standard, expert in singing, sewing and cooking. Apply to J. K. Dutta, 58/1, Gopal Banerjee Lane, Howrah, West Bengal. 669

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted Science and Arts Graduates in the scale of 80 to 180 with benefit of P.F. and D.A. Rs. 30. Higher start according to qualification and experience. Apply to: Secretary, A. J. High School, Vaso, Via Nadiad. 4334

Wanted an efficient Weaving Master expert in Art Silk and Silk Weaving (Preferably Foreign qualified). Please apply stating age, qualifications, nationality, terms etc., to The Amritsar Rayon and Silk Mills Ltd., Post Box No. 20, Amritsar. (4295).

Wanted an experienced Stenographer, able to handle independent Correspondence. Apply with testimonials to Box No. R. 101, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an influential and experienced Canvasser for a daily Newspaper in Bombay, particularly having contact with Cinemas and Film Companies. Apply with testimonials to Box No. T 35 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a person to look after the advertising Dept. of a local paper. Only experienced and qualified persons need apply No. 200, "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions— Davar's College of Commerce— Enrol immediately for all Specialisation and professional Diploma Courses for training throughout May Vacation and thereafter for next year's examinations. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 686

FINANCE AND PARTNERSHIP

Wanted Financier to advance monies for Building constructions. For terms and conditions. Apply Box No. 683, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

Shop at Decora for Italian and American tapestry fabrics, plain and printed everglaze American Chintz. Czech cut and painted glassware etc., etc. 97A Queen's Road Bombay 1. (6778)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT have decided to set up a rayon factory producing about 10 tons rayon per day. They have negotiated with a reputed firm of rayon plant manufacturers and have paid an initial advance. A site has been selected and other steps have been taken to establish this factory. Before deciding whether the factory should be wholly stateowned. Government would like to give an opportunity to sound industrialists to say whether they would like to be associated in this project. For this purpose Government will be prepared to receive proposals for collaboration from industrialists of standing. Applications may be from individuals or concerns. Full particulars of standing and experience together with bank references should be furnished. It is intended that the factory should be managed directly and not through agents. Government will be prepared to consider on their merits any suggestions regarding the form of Collaboration which industrialists may suggest. Proposals should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Industries (B) Department, Lucknow, and should be received by him not later than May 22, 1949. It should be understood that Government reserve to themselves the right of accepting any proposal or rejecting any or all proposals without assigning any reason. No correspondence can be entered into before proposals are received. For facility of disposal envelopes containing proposals should be marked on the top left-hand corner "participation in rayon project."

T. SWAMINATHAN,
Secretary Industries.

4-5-49. 4331

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

CANCELLATION OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

WITH EFFECT from MONDAY May 9th, Nos. 11 Down and 12 Up Passenger trains will be cancelled temporarily between Baroda and Ahmedabad and will run between Bombay Central and Baroda only.

The B.B. & C.I. Railway much regret the inconvenience which may be caused by the cancellation of these trains. The cancellation has become necessary in view of the very heavy famine traffic which the Railway is being called upon to move over the Ahmedabad District for the Bombay, Saurashtra and Cutch Governments. (4326)

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

Tender for Sale of Malt Extract with Shark Liver Oil

I (a) Sealed tenders are invited from firms of repute and standing who have agencies depots or branches throughout the Presidency to take up the sole agency for the distribution and sale of Malt Extract with Shark Liver Oil manufactured at the Government Malt factory, Coimbatore for the year 1949-50. The product is of excellent quality and has been in great demand from all over India. Tenders stating the terms of agency should be sent to the Joint Director of Agriculture, "Rushkyrum", Mount Road, Madras and will be received up to 3 p.m. on 31st May 1949.

(b) Co-operative Societies are also eligible to apply.

(c) Preference will be given to firms which have an existing organisational set up for retail distribution in the various districts for pharmaceutical products.

(d) The tenderers will be required to submit reference as regards their financial stability.

2. The quantity of Malt Extract with Shark Liver Oil to be distributed will be about 35,000 lbs. per year or any other quantity to be decided upon by the Joint Director of Agriculture, Madras. The tenderers should guarantee a minimum sale of 25,000 lbs. per year.

3. The accepted tenderer will have to make his own arrangements for sale of Malt Extract through his branches or agencies as the case may be. Any changes incurred in the advertisement for the sale of the product will have to be borne by the accepted tenderer.

4. Tenderers should quote their lowest rates towards commission.

5. The retail sale price of Malt extract with Shark Liver Oil is Rs. 4/- per lb. exclusive of Sales tax. This rate is subject to revision by Government from time to time.

6. The tenderer will be required to indicate whether he will pay the cost in advance or will handle on a consignment basis.

7. The tenders will be opened on 1-6-49 at 4 P.M. by the Joint Director of Agriculture at his office at "Rushkyrum" Mount Road, Madras and he has the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reasons therefor. Tenderers who wish to be present at the time of opening the tenders may do so.

8. The accepted tenderer will be required to maintain separate accounts for receipts and deliveries.

9. Each tenderer should pay as earnest money a sum of Rs. 100/- only into the branch of the Imperial Bank of India or into the Government Treasury or subtreasury on behalf of the Joint Director of Agriculture, Madras and enclose with his tender, the chalan endorsed accordingly. This earnest money deposit will be refunded to the unsuccessful tenderers on application after intimation is sent of the rejection of the tender. The refund will be authorised by suitable endorsement on the chalan. The earnest money will not be received in cash or currency notes. The Earnest money will be retained in the case of the successful tenderer and will not carry any interest.

10. The successful tenderer will be required.

(a) to execute an agreement in the form prescribed by Government.

(b) to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000/- as security deposit in addition to the earnest money for the due fulfilment of the contract.

B. M. LAKSHMIPATHY
Joint Director of Agriculture
4333

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received upto the 15th June, 1949 for supplying Stationery and Printing Materials. Apply for Tender to the Manager, Press & Stationery, Gwalior (Madhya Bharat). Price of Tender is Rs. 2/8/- only.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Stationery, Printing & Press
Madhya Bharat, Gwalior.
4337

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS are INVITED BEFORE 21-6-1949, preferably from persons domiciled in the Province of Bombay and displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan for three posts of ANAESTHETISTS IN THE BOMBAY MEDICAL SERVICE, CLASS II. Candidates who have rendered approved war service preferred. PAY:— Rs. 220-650 PLUS cost of living allowance and compensatory allowance of Rs. 50/- for loss of private practice. Higher starting pay may be considered. AGE:— Not more than 35 years on 1-9-1949, relaxable in suitable cases. QUALIFICATIONS: (1) M.B.B.S. degree or M.C.P.S. (Bom.) obtained after 30-4-1944 or any other equivalent qualification. (2) Extensive experience in Anaesthesia or experience in the Army either as a graded or recognised specialist in Anaesthesia. University Diploma in Anaesthesia preferred. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission Bombay", who will also supply full details on request. Persons registered with Regional Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange office.
4335

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS are INVITED before 20-6-1949, preferably from persons domiciled in Bombay Province and displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan for five posts in BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE, CLASS II, ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH. All other things being equal, members of Backward Classes preferred. QUALIFICATIONS:— (1) At least second class degree or Master's degree in Arts or Science, (2) B. T. or equivalent degree or diploma, (3) ten years' teaching and/or administrative experience (including inspecting) after B.T. and (4) adequate knowledge of one of the regional languages of the Province. Knowledge of craft will be additional qualification. If a candidate has shown specially noteworthy ability in administration, initiative and capacity and has had at least 10 years' administrative experience, a pass class degree may be accepted. AGE:— Not less than 23 and not more 35 years on 1-9-1949. Upper age limit relaxable in suitable cases. No age limit for Bombay Government servants. PAY: Rs. 200-650 PLUS dearness, house rent and compensatory local allowances. Higher starting pay admissible in suitable cases. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with 4 annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to "the Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay", who will also supply full details on request. Persons registered with Regional Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange office.
4336

PUBLIC NOTICES

NO. 28. SECRETARY, PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL

INVITES APPLICATIONS with a treasury chalan for Rs. 5/- under the head "XXXVI-Misc.-Receipts of the Public Service Commission, West Bengal" not later than the 31st May, 1949, to fill a post of Foreman Instructor, Electrical Shop, Bengal Engineering College, in the Bengal General Service. Pay Rs. 350-500 plus allowance. Qualifications.— A degree or diploma in Electrical Engineering of a recognised University or Technical Institution, exempting the candidate from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India): Practical Experience for five years, including at least three years in an Electric Supply undertaking. Two years' experience in an Electrical Manufacturing Concern or in a Repair Workshop is desirable. Age between 30 and 40 years on the 1st May, 1949. Particulars obtainable from the office of the Commission, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta—27, personally or on sending a self-addressed stamped envelope. The prescribed application form priced annas two each will be available from all District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries in West Bengal and the Sales Depot of the Publication Branch, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. Persons residing outside West Bengal may obtain the form from the office of the Commission on sending the price in postage stamps.
4332

LEGAL NOTICES

DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT
GOOTY

o. s. 310/1948

Syed Mahomed Ibrahim, Raichur .... Plaintiff
(1) M. A. Bigglie Pass Guard, G.I.P. Rly. Bombay. (2) Mrs. Bigglie Bombay ..... Defendants.

THE DEFENDANTS are hereby informed that the Plaintiff has filed this suit to recover Rs. 1088 on a pro-note executed by the defendants. The defendants have to appear 28-5-1949. In default of their appearance the suit will be decreed ex parte.

A. SUNDER RAO
Pleader for the Plaintiff
687

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that BAI RABIABAI widow of Haji Dada Abba, AHMED HAJI NOORMAHOMED and BAI HALIMABAI widow of Gani Abba the present trustees of the Deed of Wakf dated 7th March 1934 and Mahomed Abdul Gani have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all encumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, possession, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date of publication hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

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Our Madras Letter

Village Panchayats In Madras To Be Reformed

BILL PUBLISHED: CONTROVERSY OVER FUTURE OF MADRAS

MADRAS, (By Air Mail).

The Madras Government have drafted a comprehensive bill for the reform of the Vilage Panchayats in Madras Presidency. It has now been published for public criticism and opinion, whereafter it will be revised and introduced in the Legislature. The underlying principle of the Bill is to develop the village panchayats, of which there are at present about 7,200 in the province, "ito self-contained and self-governing units of Local administration invested with large and practically independent powers in all matters relating to village economy".

It is proposed under the Bill to constitute a panchayat for each village or hamlet with a population of 500 and above. Villages with less than 500 population will be grouped together wherever they are contiguous to one another to form a panchayat for the group. It is a special feature of the proposed reform that the formation of panchayats in every village or group of villages is compulsory and will not be left to the decision of the local inhabitants or officials as in the past. First class panchayats, with a population of 5,000 and above, will have executive officers appointed for them by the Government.

Other important features of the Bill may be briefly summarised. The Panchayats will consist of representatives of the people elected by secret ballot on the basis of the present electoral rolls for the Madras Legislative Assembly. But provision is to be incorporated for the direct election of the President of the Panchayat by the general body of the electorate. There will be no reservation of seats for particular communities or classes nor there be any nominated members on these bodies. The President being a directly elected functionary, will not be responsible to the panchayat as such, but he is ordinarily to carry out the resolutions of the panchayat. Whenever he differs from the latter, the matter will be referred to the Government whose decision shall be final. He is, however, liable to removal from office for defalcation or other serious misdemeanours and is also liable to be debarred from standing for re-election if convicted for an offence involving moral turpitude.

FUNCTIONS

The Panchayats will have some defined functions, of which maintenance of public roads, village lighting, sanitation and drainage, the maintenance of burial grounds, provision of protected water supply, preventive and remedial public health are the principal ones. In addition to these ordinary functions, the Bill seeks to entrust Panchayats with certain powers in regard to the administration of civil and criminal justice, the registration of documents, management of village irrigation sources, management of all local charities and endowments, establishment of primary schools and management of the village grazing grounds etc.

As the panchayats will have to discharge some important functions as those referred to, their finances are proposed to be placed on a sounder footing than hitherto. The levy of house tax and profession tax will be compulsory on all panchayats. They will also be allotted a portion of the land cess collections in the villages as determined from time to time by Government. Further a minimum of 12 1/2 per cent of the land revenue collections will be set apart for distribution to panchayats on a per capita basis.

The accounts every local panchayat will be subject to audit by independent auditors. The Government will exercise direct supervision over the working of the panchayats through the Inspector of Local Boards, instead of leaving supervision control over them to the collectors of district as at present.

COMMUNIST MENACE

A grim reminder of the extent of the Communist menace in the Kistna District, and in the Madras-Hyderabad border, was provided by the raid made by an armed mob of Communist about 300 strong, on a village in the Kistna district on April 27 last. The mob surrounded the houses of some Congressmen in the village, forcibly entered in some of them and killed two persons and caused serious injuries to eleven others. Property worth about Rs. 10,000 is reported to have been looted. It may be noted that the principal targets of the Communist attacks have always been Congressmen. The incident the latest of its kind reported, has created a deep stir and considerable public agitation, and the question is asked how despite all the police precautions and the enforcement of drastic anti-Communist measures, the Communists are able to indulge in their violent activiities. The Communist menace in the Kistna District has been a fairly long-standing one and calls for drastic measures by the Government. But the regrettable part of it is that inspite of the police vigilance the outrages continue. When apprised of the details of the incident by the Andhra Congress Secretary the Madras Premier assured him that stern measures would be taken to deal with the Communists.

FUTURE OF OOTACAMUND

The future of Ootacamund, which has acquired the reputation of being the Queen of the Hill Stations in India has been a source of concern to many in South India. A suggestion has been put forward by a deputation of the Ooty citizens led by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer recently, which waited on the Madras Governor that Ooty and the Niligiris could be developed into one of the most important touring centres in India, under the scheme which has been formulated by the Ministry of Transport of the Government of India.

In pre-reform times, Ootacamund was the summer capital of the Government of Madras and its usefulness as a Hill Station were then being fully exploited. But they have begun to decline ever since the summer exodus to the hils was stopped 12 years ago. In recent years, the extreme natural beauty of the place and even the flora and faunahad been adversely affected by soil erosion and denudation of the forests around the hils.

The deputationists pointed out that at one time, the Government of India considered the disirability of shifting some of their important research institutes to Ooty, but recently they seem to have modified their decision and to have decided instead to develop Darjeeling and Simla among the Hill Stations. There is no doubt that by and large, Ootacamund is among the most beautiful and most picturesque Hill Station in India.

Among other factors which had increased its importance one is that it is an imporant Coffee and tea growing area. It is estimated that about Rs. 15 crores have been invested by businessmen and planters in making the place what it was, before the present decline set in. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar has, asured the deputationists that he would raise the question of developing Ooty into a tourist centre during his forthcoming visit to Delni for the Governor's conference and also that consult the Ministers of the Government of India in that connection.

FUTURE OF MADRAS

A first class controversy is raging now in Madras as regards the future of the City in case an Andhra Province comes into existence in the near future. An important section of the Andhra population of Madras, which comes to about 4 1/2 lakhs, is up in arms against the suggestion of the Three Man Committee, accepted by the Congress Working Committee, that Andhras should give up their claim to Madras City if the Andhra province is to be separated. They claim that Madras is Andhra in origin and tradition, and as for the argument that the present population proportions of the respective linguistic groups in the city, by which the Tamils constitute the single largest group, are against that claim, thep attempt to counter it by saying that if the city cannot go to them on other grounds it should be a common city or province and Centrally administered.

NOT BOTH

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, has made it clear in his press statement in Madras that as things stand at present, Andhras cannot have both the city and the province at the same time.

If they want the province immediately, they should give up their claim to the city or if they decide to agitate for the city they must be prepared for an indefinite postponement of the separate province issue.

While the strength of Andhra feeling over the city cannot be under estimated, there is a greater volume of feeling, particularly in the Andhra districts, that Andhras should not permit their province question to be prejudiced by the dominant position acquired by the city issue.

This feeling remains to be mobilised in order to make itself vocal, and if the agitation for the city gains momentum, it is likely that the agitation in the Zeluga districts in favour of the province being formed without the city, for the present, is also likely to gain momentum.

It has been stated that though the Andhras are asked to give up their claim to the city now, it does not mean that the future of Madras as part of Tamil Nad is settled once and for all. There is nothing to prevent Andhra residents of Madras from demanding that it be made a Centrally-administered area, in which linguistic groups in the population will have a share and voice. In fact it is said that that demand for Madras being made a common city should more legitimately be made by other sections of the population than the Andhras, like the Kannadigas, the Malyalees, the Gujaratis and even the Tamils, as the interests of everyone of them are involved in its future.

CITY MAYORALTY

I mentioned in one of my previous leters that the Government of Madras are contemplating extension of the term of the Mayor of the Madras Corporation from one to three years. It is now proposed by Mr. K. Chandramouli, Minister for Local Administration, to convene a conference of the Mayor and ex-Mayors of the Madras City to consider the question. The conference is expected also to discuss the suggestion for increasing the powers of the Mayor, which are at present mainly ceremonial and are restricted more or less to presiding at the meetings of the Corporation Council The actual day to-day administration is carried only by the Municipal Commissioner, who is a Government officer.

SIMLA, May 7, (A. P. I.): Simla's slum quarters, inhabited by about 2,000 sweepers were characterised "unfit for human habitation" by Mr. Prithvi Singh Azad, Labour Minister of East Punjab. Mr. Prithvi Singh who paid a surprise visit to the slums with the President of the Municipal Committee suggested they should be rebuilt. Till the new quarters are ready, it is planned to accommodate the sweepers in two labour hostels.

PATIALA, May 8, (A. P. I.): Babu Dalip Chand, leader of the local R. S. S., was released from the Central prison last evening.

Persecution Of Pakistan Hindus

REPRESENTATION TO BE MADE

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, May 8— Demand for due representation in Assemblies and Public Bodies as also for Civic and other rights as equal citizens for the Hindus still remaining in Pakistan was made at their mass meeting held here in the Swaminarayan Temple Hall.

Mr. Sirumal Kirpaldas, Secretary of the Sind Assembly Hindu Party, declared that of late, persecution of the Hindus was going on with full vigour with a view to scare them away. A number of Hindu landlords and zamindars have been sent to jail as 'fifth columnists' and their buildings and lands taken possession of and then allotted to Muslim refugees. Even when these Hindus were due to be released from jails, they were served with externment orders to leave Pakistan as early as possible.

Since complaints in this connection were on an increase now, the meeting decided to set up a 'Hindu Grievances Bureau' in the Pakistan capital with a view to collect such complaints and bring them to the notice of the higher authorities to have such grievances redressed.

SARDAR FOR DELHI

INDORE, May 8. (A.P.I.): The Deputy Prime Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, accompanied by his daughter Miss Maniben Patel and Secretary, Mr. V. Shankar, left for Delhi by air early this morning. The Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, left in the same plane for Gwalior where he will inaugurate a conference of the All-India Depressed Classes League.

Mr. V. P. Menon, Political Adviser to the States' Ministry, also returned to Delhi today after a week's stay in Indore during which the question of private properties of rulers of Central India States merged in Madhya Bharat Union is reported to have been settled.

During his 45-hour-stay here Sardar Patel inaugurated the second session of the I.N.T.U.C., addressed a public meeting yesterday morning and received an address of welcome from the local Gujerathi Samajj. A meeting of the members of the Madhya Bharat Dhara Sabha which was to have been addressed by him, yesterday afternoon, was cancelled.

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 12, 2005.
Muslim: Rajjab 10, 1368
Parsi: Adar 9, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-7 a.m. Sunset: 7-3 p.m.
Hightide: 09-20, 21-29
Lowtide: 03-08, 15-16
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: 3 p.m. (B. T.).
STANDING COMMITTEE: 2-40 p.m. (B. T.).

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

AHMEDBHOY—Ziarat cefemony of the late Hoosseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy will be performed at the Khoja Sunnat Jamat Mosque, Khoja Mohalla, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.). Non-Muslims will be received at his residence, Ganga Bihar, 55, Marine Drive, at 10-30 a.m., the same day.

AT YOU: "Free Thought" at Youths' Own Union YOU, at Cama (Library) Hall, at 6-15 p.m., today.

Radio

BOMBAY, Monday, May 9.
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s).
7-30 a.m. Nilakanth V. Abhyankar (Vocal) 7-45 Manohar Karnik (Sarod) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Master Nissar (Vocal) 8-45 News (G).
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
12-45 p.m. Muscai Interlude 12-00 Radhabai Rao (Vocal) 1-0 News (G) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Dance Music.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.
5-0 p.m. Master Nissar (Vocal) 5-15 Manohar Karnik (Sarod) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Nilakanth Abhyankar (Vocal) 6-30 Rambhau Ashtekar 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Firoz Nizami Ke Geet (Vocal) 7-30 Manohar Sarnaik (Sarod) 7-45 Gog Ganj 8-0 Hari Kishan (Vocal) 8-15 News (G) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 10-0 B. B. C. Scottish Orchestra Conducted by Guy Warrick 10-15 Daphne Harper (Piano) 10-45 Hosi Nariman (Tenor).
VARIATIONS
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
7-45 a.m. News (K) 8-0 Rambhau Ashtekar (Vocal) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Sumati Wadkar (Vocal).
353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
12-30 p.m News (M) 1-0 Sumati Wadkar (Vocal) 1-10 Suno Suno 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Programme for women in Hindi, Urdu and Hindustani.
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m (7,240 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m.
61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)
from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m
5-30 p.m. Sardarbai Karadgekar (Vocal) 6-0 Hari Kishan (Vocal) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Nilkanth V. Abhyankar (Vocal) 8-30 Saundariya Dham Kashmir Kashmir ane teni praja Talk in Gujarati 8-45 Sardarbai Karadgekar (Vocal) 9-0 Rambhau Ashtekar (Vocal) 9-30 Radhabai Rao (Vocal) 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Talk in (E) 10-0 "Dawakanun" Drama in Gujarati 10-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar.
BARODA: AHMEDABAD, Monday, May 9.
250 m. (1,200 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Film Songs 8-0 News (E) 8-15 D. H. Vimadalaj (Vocal) 8-45 News (G) 6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Narsinh Prasad Kikani (S.tar) 6-25 Rashiklal Bhojak (Geeto) 6-35 Gramjano Mate (From Baroda) 7-0 Music 7-15 Topic of the Day 7-25 Musical Interlude 1-30 Narsinhprasad Kikani (Sitar) 7-30 Topical Item (From Ahmedabad) 7-45 Kolak Krut Geeto (From Baroda) 8-0 Roshan Ara Begum 8-10 Local Announcements 8-15 News (G).
326.1 m. (920 kc/s)
8-30 p.m. D. H. Vimadalal 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Prashnottari Quiz: Presented by Subandhu Trivedi 9-30 Mandolin Recital By P. G. Shinde 9-45 Selections From "Gangotri" 10-0 Narsinhprasad Kirkani (Sitar) 10-15 Rasiklal Bhojak (Geeto).

"FEUDALISM BUILT BY BRITAIN LIQUIDATED"

Mr. B. Das Defends Congress

CUTTACK, May 8 (UPI): Mr. Biswanath Das, President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee, and Member of the Constituent Assembly, has, in a statement issued today, strongly defended the Congress against the "misleading propaganda that the Congress organisation is being run to benefit the capitalist and decaying feudalism."

"A scrutiny of events of the last three years will prove the contrary," says Mr Das. "The Congress has been able to liquidate within the short span of one and a half years a mighty feudalism built up by Britain with her labour of 200 years. All the 560 States including even the bigger States like Baroda, Travancore and Cochin have been merged or taken over by Government. Hyderabad is no more a problem to India. The Nizam's 'Serif-i-Khas' of 8,000 square miles is being nationalised. Jagirdari system within this State is melting away like mist before the sun. The Zamindars are waiting for their Doomsday."

Food Procurement In 1948

NEW DELHI, May 8, (A. P. I.): The total procurement of foodgrains in 1948 amounted to 24,84,000 tons, as against 18,42,200 tons already procured this year, according to figures available from the Food Ministry here.

A subsidy of Rs. 26,52,00,000 is estimated to be paid by the Government of India during the financial year 1948/49 for providing the sale of imported foodgrains to the public at rates lower than cost price.

STEPPING UP INDIA'S NATIONAL INCOME

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA'S PLEA FOR TEN-YEAR PLAN

Development Committee For Rural Industrialisation

BOMBAY, May 8: The national income of India could be stepped up to about Rs. 15,650 crores and that of an individual to about Rs. 430 at the end of ten years if a properly planned programme for the setting up of heavy, medium and small-scale industries were undertaken, and steps were taken to co-ordinate this development with increased agricultural production by the use of improved farm machinery, manures and fertilisers, observed Sir M. Visvesvaraya, President of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, at its first quarterly meeting in Bombay this morning.

He added, however, that all the schemes of Government would come to naught unless adequate steps were taken to advance the opening of new coal mines and steel plants, and transport difficulties were eliminated. Efforts should also be made to see to it that machine tools and machinery were manufactured in local plants and firms of consulting engineers and chemists were set up and encouraged by Government in order to help entrepreneurs n establishing new industries he stated.

SET UP DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Sir M. Visvesvaraya suggested that, in order to put through an industrialisation scheme for rural areas, a Development Committee be set up to operate in a village group of manageable size with a view to increasing production in every direction and spreading habits of disciplined self-help and collective effort among the villagers

The efforts of the Development Committee, however, would not, he pointed out, bear much fruit unless the village population were trained in the use of electric power, machine tools, pumps and other time-saving devices to save manual labour.

While the Committee of the united area would work independently of outside control, Sir M. Visvesvaraya said that it would be desirable that the Provincial or State Government should have their own supervisors to advice or guide the Committee as well as the village communities, and collect the annual reports from them. tistical date of results from them The Government of India also would do well to maintain agents of their own to help the local population without, of course, coming into clash with the provincial officials. This, he asserted, would ensure some measure of desirable uniformity of practice in the work done on the industrialisation scheme throughout the country.

To enable the Committee and the people to benefit by comparison and competition, and also to rouse their enthusiasm for subsequent effort, Sir M. Visvesvaraya strongly recommended that the scheme should be simultaneously introduced at least in two districts at a time.

REMOVE PEOPLE'S WEAKNESSES

Concluding, Sir M. Visvesvaraya said that the prosperity and the economic stability of the country were inextricably bound up with the efficiency of national defence and sufficiency of food supply. The country's status would rise in proportion to the character and status of its citizens, and this would not be achieved unless sustained and vigorous effort s were made by Government to remove many of the deficiencies and weaknesses which have clung to the Indian people as a result of long periods of alien rule.

MANUFACTURERS' PLEA FOR ANTI-TRUST LAWS

"Safeguard Indian Industries Against Foreign Combines"

Two important resolutions—one on foreign capital and the other on the control and regulation of industries were unanimously adopted at the Central Committee meeting of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation in Bombay today. Sir M. Visvesvaraya presided.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRIES

The resolution on the control and regulation of industries viewed with apprehension the wide powers with which Government were arming themselves under the Industries (Development and Control) Bill of 1949 which was recently introduced in the Dominion Parliament, and suggested that a Central Licensing Board be set up in place of the proposed Advisory Committee, composed of representatives of Government, Labour and Industry, and presided over by a High Court Judge.

Satyagraha In Hyderabad Secretariat

HYDERABAD, May 8, (U. P. I.): The Central Secretariat of the Hyderabad Government was today the scene of a satyagraha launched by certain employees of the Office of the Chief Engineer of Communications, Buildings and Irrigation. The staff stayed away from work between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m.

The cause of the satyagraha is reported to be the decision of the authorities to shift the office from its present venue to "Iram Manzil" which is stated to be away from the residential quarters of the employees.

LONDON, May 8, (PTI-Reuter): The 1949 British Labour Party annual conference, to be held in the Lancashire seaside town of Blackpool between June 6 and 10 will debate a series of resolutions on Far Eastern developments.

SEPARATE DISTRICT FOR HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, May 8 (UPI): Consequent to the integration of Sarf-e-Khas with the Dewani, the Government of Hyderabad have decided to abolish the two districts of Atraf-Balda and Baghat. Out of 1,062 villages included in those districts, 787 villages would be grouped into five talukas, viz. Hyderabad, Ibrahimpatan, Medchal, Bharur and Shahabad to form a new district to be known as the Hyderabad District with its headquarters in Hyderabad City. The remaining 265 villages would be transferred to the neighbouring districts.

The establishments for this new district and its subordinate division and tahsil offices have been sanctioned provisionally for three months.

CHINA WAR

(Continued from page 1)

sighted the Nationalist craft. Hitherto the Communists had no fighter planes in operation though it was known they possessed a few.

CANTON, May 8, (PTI-Reuter): Acting President Li Tsung Jen returned to Canton from Kweili, capital of Kuangsi Province, today, armed, it was believed, with at least some of the presidential powers he demanded from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

General Li, in a statement issued after his arrival, gave no indication of the contents of the Generalissimo's reply to his demand, reported to have been delivered while he was "on holiday" in Kweilin.

The Acting President said he still hoped the Communists would stop trying to overrun China by force. But if they "persisted" in carrying on the war, he added, the Government would resist with all its resources.

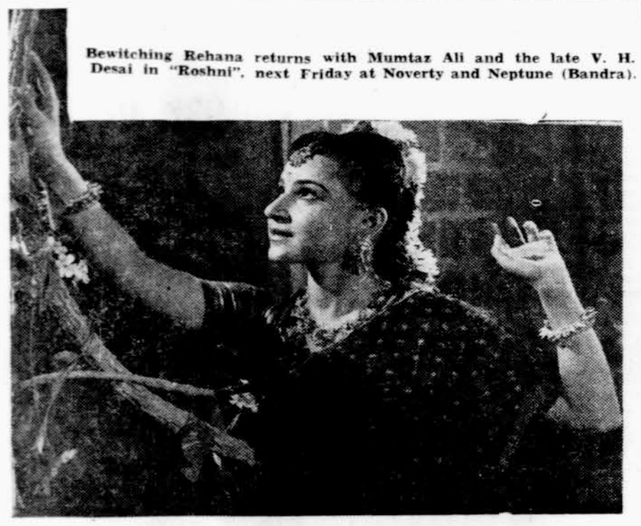
The responsibility of continuing the war must rest with the Communists, he declared.

SEARCH FOR GANG

HONG KONG, May 8, (PTI-Reuter): Hong Kong police agents, said to be hot on the trail of the gang which murdered two of the Colony's best known British police officers and a Chinese detective last Friday, have been told to "bring them back alive", according to usually reliable sources today.

The gang, thought to include two temporary seamen in the Hong Kong Police Marine Force, is believed to have fled across the border of the Colony's new territories on the mainland into bandit and Communist guerilla-infested Kwangtung Province.

In Central China, the strategic Wuhan area—comprising the cities of Hankou, Wuchang and Hanyang—was declared in a "state of war" and put under military control.



Bewitching Rehana returns with Mumtaz Ali and the late V. H. Desai in "Roshni", next Friday at Noverty and Neptune (Bandra).

BETTER DEAL FOR SECONDARY TEACHERS

Thakore's Plea At Convention Of Representatives

BOMBAY, Sunday: "School teachers should not, under any circumstances, be paid less than others with similar qualifications', said Mr Thaherlal B. Thakore, Vice-president of the Bombay Provincial Federation of Secondary Teachers' Association, presiding over the Convention of representatives of secondary teachers at St. Xavier's School Hall today.

"If that is not done, "Mr. Thakore warned, "all our schemes of educational reconstruction will fail miserably and all our money will be wasted" It was high time, he added, Government revised its educational policy and kept its long-term plans in abeyance and stabilised primary and secondary education by improving the lot of teachers. The seething discontent of thousands of teachers, he feared, would be a potential danger to the stability of the newly-formed State.

GHATE-PARULEKAR REPORT

Speaking of the Ghate-Parulekar Report, Mr. Thakore said that it had rendered a distinct service to teachers, but the Report had not satisfied thousands of teachers spread all over the province. The authors of the Report said, "the salaries of teachers are at present deplorably low.'. But it was pity, he said they fixed the same deplorable figure at Rs. 70 for graduate teachers. The authors of the Report, he opined would have been more consistent if they had impressed upon the Government the desirability of accepting the recommendations of the Pay Commission and had fixed the basic salary not at Rs. 70, but at about Rs. 100. He also criticised the recommendation regarding the hours of work.

The Convention passed a number of resolutions and decided to call a conference of representatives of secondary teachers in October to discuss the decision of the Government on the Ghate-Parulekar Report and the failure of the Government to enforce the decision in all secondary schools.

The Convention urged the Government to nominate the representative of the Federation on the S.S.C. Board as the Federation was only a representative body of secondary teachers and headmasters.

U. S. MILITARY EQUIPMENT FOR INDIAN ARMY

Move Behind H. M. Patel's Mission

WASHINGTON, May 7, (U.P.A.): The Indian Army is seeking military equipment and supplies from the United States, particularly 75 millimeter ammunition, Sherman tanks and aircraft replacement parts, according to informed military sources, writes Stewart Hensley, U.P.A. Staff Correspondent.

Indian sources admitted that this question had been raised during the visit here of the Indian Defence Secretary Mr. H. M. Patel, but they said that it was not "the main reason for his visit which is a goodwill mission".

India had great difficulty in getting replacement parts for the American surplus equipment which it bought from the United States and ammunition of the right calibre.

For some time, due to the Kashmir trouble, the United States had banned the shipment of any military material either to India or Pakistan. The ban has been lifted but India still has a very low priority in purchasing military equipment here.

Indian sources said, and United States officials were inclined to agree, that the global arms programme of the United States for supplying Western Europe, Turkey and Greece, precluded the possibility of India getting much equipment within the near future. It was pointed out that India was not seeking a grant but merely higher priority for purchase.

Mr. Kher On Housing Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

expected to be completed in the near future at a cost of Rs. 81,79,000.

During the current year it was proposed to construct 4,555 additional tenements at an estimated cost of Rs. 195 lakhs. The sum of Rs. four crores set apart by the Government for a five-year programme was expected to be utilized before the end of the monsoon, and further projects of about four crores were in hand.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING

Mr. Kher declared that the key to the housing situation lay ultimately with the people themselves. If they formed themselves into co-operative housing societies, either tenant-copartnership or tenant-ownership, the construction of houses would get a great fillip. Government was willing to help such societies by providing them with a loan to be repaid by easy instalments, spread over a period of 35 years. Government help would extend to standard type tenements with a floor area of not more than 450 square feet.

Mr. Kher announced that societies wishing to build such standard type tenements would be given loan facilities by the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank under arrangements made by the Government.

Mr. Kher made it clear that Government had first set apart a sum of Rs. fifty lakhs for loan assistance to housing societies. Co-operative activity had expanded in the matter of housing during the last year and numerous housing societies had obtained registration and sought Government assistance for land and loans. Government had now set apart a further sum of Rs. fifty lakhs for loan assistance to co-operative housing societies, bringing the total amount so far to about a crore of rupees. Government had already sanctioned loan to five societies to the extent of Rs. 34,33,490 for the construction of 430 tenements. Applications for loan from numerous other societies were under consideration. In addition 39 societies were shortly granted land with a total acreage of 1,042 acres approximately.

LABOUR HOUSING

Referring to the labour housing Mr. Kher pointed out that in the light of the housing scheme announced recently by the Government of India there was now some hope that the pace of construction would be accelerated, and larger funds made available for the housing of industrial labour. The employer's subsidy which conditioned the finance for labour housing was however an exclusive factor which did not enter into middle-class or low-income housing. Such housing must therefore remain the legitimate sphere of co-operative endeavour.

Concluding Mr. Kher appealed to the members of the co-operative societies to beware of commercialisation, to sustain the ideals of co-operation and to make speedy progress in building construction on sound and progressive lines.

Where Big 4 Foreign Ministers Will Meet

PARIS, May 7, (PTI-Reoter): The "Palace of Rose Marble," a luxury mansion in the West End of Paris, has been chosen as the meeting place for the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers when they assemble in Paris on May 23, a French Foreign Office spokesman said to-day.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DISPLAY

BOMBAY, Thursday:

A grand display of muscle power in action was given this evening at the physique show held by the Shaikh Institute of Physical Culture at the Sir Cowasji Jahangir Hall

Professor A. N. Shaikh performed his merry-go-round supporting act, followed by other feats of strength among which were the tearing of the large sized pre-war telephone directory, the one hand dumbell bent-press, the pinch-lift of 60 lbs, and the pinch-grip dead lift with 90 lbs.

Performers and strong men from various institutions lent their co-operation to the Shaikh Institute. The show included five-minute exhibition wrestling, the olympic snatch, clean and jerk and press lifts, a bottle balancing item, muscle control and chain breaking.

A running commentary on the items was provided by Professor T. H. Sarkari.

WEATHER

BOMBAY, May 7.

The following is the daily weather summary for Sunday May 8 1949:—

There have been widespread thundershowers in Orissa, Malabar and Mysore. Thundershowers occurred locally in the East Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan North, Hyderabad and along the north Madras coast and at a few stations in Gangetic West Bengal, South Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in north Rajputana and markedly below normal in and near Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur and the hills of the West United Provinces. Night temperatures were appreciably above normal from the Bombay Deccan to north Rajputana and the East Punjab and were appreciably below normal over the region from East Hyderabad to Gangetic West Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

Forecast until the evening of 9th:- Thundershowers will occur locally in West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Central parts of the country, the Deccan, the south Konkan, Malabar and Mysore. Scattered thundershowers are likely in lower Assam, the southeast United Provinces and along the north Madras coast. A few dust-or thunderstorms are likely in the East Punjab and the West United Provinces.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st April 1949 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours (IST) on 8th May 1949:—

Ahmedabad 107 81 0 0 minus 0.6 Belgaum 95 69 T. 1.6 minus 0.4 Bhuj 103 76 0 0 minus 0.3 BOMBAY 93 82 0 0 0 Cuttack 96 70 0.4 1.3 minus 0.2 Darjiling 67 53 61.9 plus 5.7 Delhi 99 79 0 0 minus 0.4 Hyderabad (Dn.) 102 74 0 0.4 minus 0.9 Lahore 108 83 0 0 minus 0.6 Lucknow 97 76 0 0 minus 0.4 Mahabaleshwar 88 66 0 0 minus 1.3 Poona 105 78 0 0 minus 0.7 Rajkot 106 77 0 0 minus 0.6 Sholapur 108 76 0.1 0.1 minus 0.6 Simla 73 57 0 2.1 minus 0.1 Surat 100 77 0 0 minus 0.1

B.P. RASHTRABHASHA PRACHAR SABHA

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha writes:

The office time of the Sabha during the summer holidays till 5th of June will be from 8 to 10 a.m. in the morning from Monday to Friday (except Thursday) and Saturday and Sunday from 3 to 6 p.m.

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HINDUSTAN CHITRA

The Bombay Chronicle

Civil wars strike deepest of all into the manners of the people. They vitiate their politics; they corrupt their morals; they pervert even the natural taste and relish of equity and justice. By teaching us to consider our fellow-citizens in a hostile light, the whole body of our nation becomes gradually less dear to us.

—EDMUND BURKE

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

The progress of education in Bombay Province in the year 1947-48 may be said to be fairly satisfactory as judged by the figures supplied by Government. The number of educational institutions increased by nearly 3,000 to nearly 27,000, that is, by about 12 per cent and that of scholars by about 4,61,000 to 25,76,000, that is by nearly 22 per cent. Progress is generally much slower in rural than in urban areas. Thus it is that, out of the 21,657 towns and villages in the province, only 14,104 possessed schools, and we are afraid that in many of the villages there are only one-teacher schools. The average area served by a school is said to be 5.4 square miles. Considering the very large number of schools in cities and towns a school in rural areas must necessarily cover more than 5.4 square miles.

Another defect still persisting in our education is the extreme backwardness of girls. Thus, while the percentage of male scholars under instruction in all kinds of institutions to the male population is now 15.71, the corresponding percentage of girl scholars is only 7.65. This backwardness of female education is particularly notable in high schools and colleges. Government is less responsible for this than our own social system, which imposes early marriage and isolation on women. Compulsory primary education, special facilities for girls in high schools and colleges for some years to come and raising the age of marriage for girls by legislation and otherwise are the most effective ways of speeding up women's education. A third notable defect in our education is the extreme backwardness of certain communities which form a considerable section of the population. For this also Government is less responsible than our own caste system, which makes education the monopoly of the so-called higher castes consequently, the percentage of even bare literacy is far lower in the so-called lower castes than in the "higher" ones. In this case also, compulsory primary education and some special facilities in higher education for a few years are necessary for the backward classes.

Despite the importance of compulsory primary education in stimulating educational progress, particularly among the socially neglected classes this essential reform has long been neglected. Even now it is not progressing fast enough. When the responsibility of the vote is imposed upon every adult when the villagers are called upon to work the Panchayat system and otherwise bear many responsibilities of local self-Government, it is hardly fair to be content with the present slow progress of compulsory primary education. In Bombay Province in 1946-47 primary education was compulsory for both boys and girls only in nine towns and 211 villages and compulsory for only boys in 11 towns and 208 villages. Figures for 1947-48 are not yet available. But it is proposed to provide compulsory primary education for children of 6 to 11 years of age throughout the province within a period of 10 to 12 years. This seems to be an unnecessarily long period but is perhaps inevitable as a result of financial stringency and the difficulty of training the necessary number of teachers.

Another aspect of mass education, namely adult education has also failed to receive the special attention it deserves. The official review for the year 1947-48 gives no figures for adult literacy. At present adult education classes are maintained by private bodies or individuals and given grant-in-aid by Government. A small area in a few districts has been selected for concentrated effort in adult education and it is proposed to extend the scheme to other compact areas to all the 190 talukas in the province by 1952-53. Adult education in general is doubtless a difficult problem. But the imparting of literacy is a much easier task and attempts in that direction can be made straightaway in every town and village where a primary school exists. For a modest consideration the necessary instructors will be easily available from among the primary teachers, needy senior school students and others willing to join in this valuable social service. Considering the great benefits from mass literacy, the expenditure required for it may said to be negligible. We shall consider other aspects of the progress of education in the province on another occasion. But we must strongly emphasise here the view that, since education is the very foundation for the general progress of the country, funds should never be stinted on this potent nation-building activity.

Hasten Slowly

Following the revival of the Overseas Scholarships scheme, the Government of India has worked out a plan to extend educational facilities available in India to certain Asian and African countries. Under this plan, the Government proposes to award, every year, 40 scholarships to non-Indian students for education in this country and 30 to students of Indian origin domiciled abroad. The Overseas Scholarships scheme has much to commend it at present as it is particularly designed to fulfil certain requirements of India which are positive and immediate. The award of scholarships in pursuance of the new plan to Indian students domiciled abroad should be regarded as a part of the educational responsibility of the Government. Subjects should be selected in the light of the Overseas scheme so that this country might stand a chance of deriving some benefit from the knowledge acquired by its nationals. The execution of the part of the plan which envisages extension of educational facilities to foreign students in local institutions should have been held over for the time being for more than one reason. Financial difficulties have hammered the progress of the schemes of national education; the funds needed for this part of the plan should, therefore, have been spared for the immediate educational demands of the country. National interests should, as far as possible, take precedence over international objectives.

The plan is obviously international in scope as it aims at fostering cordiality and cultural understanding with Asian and African countries. We appreciate the spirit in which it is conceived, but let us state at the same time that every such plan should be reciprocated by the Governments of the countries concerned and should, for the same reason, be undertaken on a basis of exchange. It is not known whether the countries which have been selected for the purposes of the plan have agreed to finance in return students from India. Then there is the question of education itself. Higher education for which scholarships are intended is awaiting reorganisation and expansion. Moreover India has yet to supplement her available resources by sending students abroad for training in certain subjects. Expenditure over the training of foreign students should be considered premature as long as the country's educational system is not remodelled.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

A press note issued by the Frontier Government states: "Investigations carried out under the orders of the Provincial Government by C.I.D. in the case of certain former Red Shirts of Hazara district, who had been arrested for alleged complicity in a plot against the State, indicate there is doubt as to the guilt of the accused, and in the view of the Provincial Government further detention of these persons is not justified."

—Karachi Report.

★

Giving a bit of his mind at a public meeting in Indore, Sardar Vallabhbhai warned that "many people seem to regard their being inside the Congress not as an opportunity to do constructive work among the people and to serve them but as a stepping-stone to power."

And how many!

★

Speaking at the Allahabad District Political Conference, Shri Purshottam Das Tandon is reported by the 'API' to have told Muslim kisans to "adopt the culture of the people." They could follow their own religion but as far as culture was concerned, he said, they should adopt the culture of the country.

And what is "the culture of the country?"

We hope the Constituent Assembly will humbly approach Tandonji for guidance in order to revise its Fundamental Rights provisions in accordance with his supreme will

★

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha has condemned the London Commonwealth agreement with its President, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, giving the inspiring lead that it amounted to an entry (by India) by the back door into "the capitalist—imperialist bloc of the U.S.A. and the U.K."

We most heartily and quite genuinely congratulate the "Progressives" and Communists of India and the world on getting the President and leaders of the All-India Hindu Hahasabha as "fellow-travellers."

★

The General Council of the Indian National Trade Union Congress has passed a resolution expressing "gratification at the outcome of our Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to London at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. Rival Trade Union Organisations, Sanghs, Sabhas, etc., etc., are, it is to be hoped, not taking this challenge lying down.

★

Hakim Abdul Ghaffar Sarhadi, leader of the fraternal delegation from Pakistan to the INTUC session, is reported to have assured the Congress that "so far as the Trade Union movement is concerned the labourers of India and Pakistan are one."

The danger, therefore, being so obvious, the leaders of Pakistan will see to it that their country never has a Labour Government.

★

Commenting on the preliminary Dutch-Indonesian agreement, Dr Mohammed Roem, the Republican representative, says: "Good intentions are the soul of the statement issued today. On those good intentions will depend whether we will succeed or not."

In short, success will depend on good intentions not turning into Dutch intentions.

TRAINING OF INDIAN TECHNICIANS ABROAD

FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT SCHEME

BY V. V. RAO

India is mainly an agricultural country. But if India is to compete with the nations of the world and come out as an equal partner with them in the Commonwealth of nations, she should build up her industries and forge ahead with more speed than hitherto.

For a long time the Western nations have been building up their industries steadily and their economic advancement has been based on the principle of exploitation of the Eastern nations both in respect of raw materials and sale of manufactured goods. But India's approach to industrialisation will be fundamentally different. It is foreign to her culture and tradition to exploit other nations. During all these centuries India has never been an aggressor nation. For thousands of years India has been in contact with her neighbours and there have been no wars of aggression between them. In planning her industries India will mainly look to her internal needs and manufacture primarily for local consumption and her needs are certainly great, what with her large population and the poverty of the large bulk of them. This principle has been effectively stated as the basis of India's industrialisation by our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the National Planning Committee, who is an authoritative reflector of national opinion of India.

TRAINED PERSONNEL

Granting that India needs building up her industries, the need for trained personnel both technical and secretarial is imperative. We need engineers, chemists, industrial executives and a host of other men trained in the modern technique of management and working of up to date plants in factories and workshops. Where can India get such training? She must inevitably turn to the West for it.

In 1945 the Government of India announced their "plans" to select students for sending abroad for further studies, and invited applications for awarding scholarships. They selected some students mostly on merit and such of those as held jobs at the time were asked to resign them and hold themselves in readiness to leave India at a week's notice. But some of them had to wait for months.

STRANDED

Owing to shortage of shipping, passages to the United Kingdom and the United States of America were difficult to get. Did not the Government of India know this before hand? Then why did they ask all the students to resign their positions so early with the result there were many who had relinquished their posts and were stranded in India for want of passage to the United Kingdom and the United States of America? No provision by way of allowances to such persons seemed to have been made by the Government.

It is not known whether the Government of India had any sort of agreements with the Governments of Britain and the United States as regards sending out scholars to their countries in their ships. The United States of America promulgated an order that no Indian student would be carried to America in their ships on the plea that there was public demand in their country "to bring their boys home" and that no shipping space should be used for bringing other than demobilised personnel. But after some months there seemed to be a welcome change in their attitude. A news item said that this order might be relaxed so that our students might reach the United States of America before March 15 1946 in time to enrol for the final term of the School year.

Even as regards passage to the United Kingdom our men were not treated fairly. The Captain of one ship behaved so rudely that our men refused to travel in that vessel.

STUDENTS SENT ABROAD

In spite of all these handicaps the Government of India had succeeded in sending about 450 students abroad. Sir John Sargent, Educational Secretary to the Government of India, replying to Sirdar Mangal Singh in the Indian Legislative Assembly on February 5th 1946 gave the following figures.

Sent by	Number To U.K.	To U.S.
(1) The Government of India	144	93
(2) The Provincial Governments	103	66
(3) Indian States	34	17
(4) Private Bodies		Unknown
Total	281	176
Grand Total		457

BAD ARRANGEMENTS

We have not had very encouraging reports from these students, at any rate from the United Kingdom, where perhaps we could have expected better results. There have been complaints that the High Commissioner's office in London did not arrange for their accommodation and that the staff were too formal and unhelpful in their attitude towards our nationals. Nothing is more strange than this!

A letter was published in a South Indian newspaper by one of our scholars from England. He had complained that no arrangements had been made at the London end in all respects. England had suffered very severely under the blitz and the problem of housing was very acute there. It continues to be so even now. So all efforts should have been made sufficiently early to secure accommodation for our scholars well before they were shipped to a foreign land only to be stranded there.

Another serious complaint was that no seats were available for our scholars in the institutions to which they were allotted in the subjects of their choice. The correspondent had stated that many were asked to choose new subjects of study, mostly of a theoretical nature and that they were allotted to schools and colleges not of their choice.

The result was that many of our young men who went to England with the idea of getting practical training in their special subjects found themselves in institutions, where they would get some theoretical knowledge of a new subject, and get a degree which might not be of much use either to themselves or to the country at large. No explanation was given by any official source on this matter.

If these complaints were true there was something utterly wrong in the appropriate Government machinery. Were not seats definitely secured in the various institutions in England for our students before they were sent there? If so why this last minute change and consequent muddle?

One point in the letter referred to above was significant. That is that our students were unable to get seats in the institutions for practical training in their subjects. The reluctance of the foreigner to give our nationals practical training is understandable. It is clearly not in their interests to do so. If we get our own technical men where is the scope for the foreign experts?

FRUSTRATED

The result of this not-too-well planned scheme of the Government of India is that our young men who went forth with great hopes are frustrated and that on their return they will be of no great use to the country. Yet jobs will have to be found for them and they will be so many experts without any expert knowledge, and will be a drag on their country's economy.

What is needed most is a well defined plan in all aspects of this important problem. Living accommodation and seats in the various institutions giving practical training in the subjects, that are useful for our industrial expansion, should be secured well before our scholars are sent abroad. This is very important and should be attended to even before inviting applications.

Recently the Government of India announced a revised scheme for sending scholars to foreign universities. It is hoped that the Government will take into consideration all the points mentioned above and as a result work out a scheme which will meet India's paramount needs for technically trained personnel in all the manifold activities of her nationals.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Municipal Apathy

Peculiar seem to be the ways of Bombay's Municipal Corporation in dealing with the questions which directly concern itself. The attitude of the Municipal Executive towards complaints made by the public was strongly criticised in the Corporation's meeting last February. Again last week Mr. Dinkar Desai proposed a resolution on the unsatisfactory state of affairs with regard to complaints from citizens not being given prompt and proper attention by the Municipal authorities, but the resolution was thrown out by the Corporation. If the administration were above reproach, there could have been no criticism, in the Corporation itself and from the public, on a subject like sanitation which is one of the primary and daily concerns of the Municipality. The grievances of the public against the Municipal administration are many. The neglect of sanitation is one of the principal among them, but the Executive continues to be habitually irresponsive to the feelings of citizens. The Corporation and the Executive exist because of the public and for the public; and both ought to have the prompt notice of the complaints emanating from any quarters, but the defeat of Mr. Dinkar Desai's resolution is significant of the fact that the Corporation has preferred to be apathetic, between the elections, to the voice of those by whom it was elected.

Self-Exposed

Nothing condemns Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan, the N.W.F. Province's Premier for his mischief-making irresponsibility more thoroughly than the latest communique issued by his own Government. Some time ago, several Red Shirts in Hazara were arrested for offences, which were given official publicity in a sensational revelation of a "heinous plot." The North-West Frontier Government of Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan definitely asserted that the plot—and they had unearthed it as an unquestionable reality—involved raising trouble in the Province in order to assist India in Kashmir and to assassinate the Premier, to wit Mr Abdul Qaiyum Khan. And with equal assurance it was asserted that the "heinous plot" was inspired and financed from India by, one, "Panditji." It was a grave charge. And the insinuation involved in the world "Panditji" was even more grave. Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan made this charge and gave full publicity to it.

Pakistan's Obligation

The Premier of a province should have realised the full meaning of what he was doing. Paradoxically, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan did. He gave publicity to sensational revelations without proof but knowing well the possible consequences to Indo-Pakistan relations. He did not care because he was interested in bolstering his own tottering popularity and regime at any cost to any one else. The truth about the plot is out now. And it has been confessed by Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan's Government itself! The heinous plotters "whose plans were so completely and conclusively discovered have been released from detention because "investigations carried out" by the C.I.D. into their "alleged complicity and plot against the State indicate that there is doubt as to the guilt of the accused ..." It is now admitted that the accused were condemned without investigation and that what was claimed to be a proved fact had no substantial proof to support it. What else can condemn Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan more completely? To deal with him is the business of the Pakistan Government. But that Government owes an apology to India for Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan's efforts to saddle it with a concocted plot against Pakistan. This apology is especially due to India because the protest of the Government of India against Mr Abdul Qaiyum Khan's extremely mischievious and irresponsible conduct was responded to in a palpably evasive manner.

Birth Control

The Bombay Municipal Corporation took up on Friday the question whether instruction in birth control through contraceptives should be imparted to women in confinement in the municipal maternity homes in the city. This was a simple, specific question, and since there are already a few birth control clinics conducted by the municipality. The House might have assumed that the policy of birth control had already been accepted, and the question in hand was whether or not a further step could now be taken in the shape of instruction as suggested. In that case some definite conclusions could have been carried at about suitable methods of propaganda. But the House chose to discuss generally the merits and demerits of the very principle of birth control. And then, as usual, after a long and warm debate, the question was referred to a committee. It is to be hoped that the medical committee will submit specific proposals about extending birth control facilities to those that ask for them, including instruction in the use of contraceptives.

Food And Overpopulation

The problem of overpopulation is confronting many countries in the world, particularly a country like India, where the food resources are rigorously limited and the population is steadily increasing by about 10 per cent every ten years. The rich can afford to ridicule what they may call the fuss about over-population and the need for birth control. But to the poor the whole question is one of supreme importance as they realise but too poignantly the difficulties of feeding many children. They may not be able to trace their difficulties to over-population in the country. But the educated rich should be able. Dr Aykroyd, the well-known nutrition expert, estimates that in India even in normal times about 30 per cent of the population are under-fed. It is said that 1.2 acres of land per head are needed to produce what they call an "emergency restricted diet" and 3 acres to produce a liberal diet. But as a matter of fact we have in India, excluding the states, only 0.86 acre per head. These figures fully bear out Dr Aykroyd's estimate. The last few years' efforts to grow more food by cultivating waste land and otherwise have not yielded appreciable results. We may just tide over a crisis in a few more years. But while the food resources will continue to be extremely limited, population will continue to rise steadily unless an effort is made to keep it down.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Message Rate System

The News System that is to be introduced from May 16 in Bombay, has been much boosted. Possibly is has proved beneficial in other cities in other countries. But we would like to know how it will improve the working of the automatic system which has been a source of constant complaint from subscribers. Today when we dial a number, we most times get an entirely different one. Often the phone goes on ringing and it is invariably "wrong number". Before charging us on the meter, the Authorities should take care to correct the automatic system by which the correct number can be recorded at the exchange. The Bombay Gas Company and the B.E.S.T. keep correct records on their meters and submit a correct bill at the end of the month. But what is happening today on the telephone system is not very promising. If a subscriber finds too many calls marked against his number, has he any remedy or must he quietly pay lest he lose his instrument? I suggest that each subscriber may be provided with a monthly table. The receipt and despatch of calls could be correctly noted and may be checked up with the record at the Telephone Office. It will mean some labour but it will save a lot of correspondence and controversy. Anyway, the first thing is to attend to the numerous complaints appearing in the newspapers and not to ignore them.

B. S. TURKHUD.

Why not follow the gas and electric companies and arrange to fix the meters at the subscribers' homes? This solution is so simple that we are surprised it has struck no one yet. Is it any more difficult to fix the meter at one end of the line rather than at the other?—EDITOR.

Hot Milk

Mr. J. S. Patel, in your issue of April 28, writes on hot milk sales in Bombay. I would point out that exact information is not available. Before the War there were some 600 hot milk shops in the City. Since 1944, sales of hot milk has been prohibited. But 110 hot milk shops have been permitted under licence since last year to absorb the surplus and returned milk from Government centres. Thus ration-card holders can draw supplies in varying quantities with putting the Government to loss in regard to unconsumed milk. No quantity can be guaranteed to the hot milk shop by the Centres. But the shop cannot refuse to accept milk after the hours of distribution are over. Since April 1, 1949 there has been a general shortage and no milk goes to the hot milk shops except on Sunday when the Municipality does not take milk for the schools. Since presumably the hot milk shops have to regular supplies for its sales and to function on days when they do not get milk from the Government centre, they use their own raw milk by converting into hot milk what might otherwise have been sold raw or converted into curds. They are controlled here too as regards quantity by their licence. The Milk Department exercises vigilance to the extent possible and a few licences have been cancelled where abuse was observed.

The bulk of hot milk consumers whom Mr. Patel calls "Burely adults are those unfortunate ones who have no homes or kitchens of their own and feed themselves as restaurants and eating houses where they cannot get fresh milk. There is nothing wrong in allowing limited quantities of hot milk to be sold to the public. There is a pressing demand to relax or remove all restrictions on the use of fresh milk, and as soon as conditions permit Government would gladly do the needful in the matter.

P. N. S. RAZDAN.
Public Relations Officer,
Rationing.

What Are The Police Doing?

On May 4, one of the cooly servants of the Housing Department was mercilessly assaulted in broad daylight by gangsters, some of whome were outsiders and others not even tenants of the Housing Department, near the Kakoori Camp. The man fainted and he was left lying in the open for hours together until a kind-hearted official removed him to hospital in his car. The Police made no sign of inquiring into the incident or of coming to his help. The policeman at the Camp knew what had happened but no attempt was made to apprehend the offenders. Every villager and every man in the camp saw this open assault. Nor is this the first time; we have had two other experiences. May I appeal to the Police Commissioner to stop this state of affairs in the camp?

P. L. T. RAGHUNATH.

This letter is difficult to understand. Mr. Raghunath would have us believe that in broad daylight, in public as it were, with any number of witnesses, desperados set upon men in the Kakori Camp and escaped unscathed. What can the Police do to help people who will not raise their little fingers to help themselves?—EDITOR.

The Bombay By-election

In the bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, out of 33577 votes which were cast, it was declared that 1,594 were invalid, so that, they were as if thrown away serving no purpose. The Returning Officer's decision as to their invalidity is final, subject, of course, to what the Election Court might decide in such cases if the R.O.'s decision is questioned.

Apart from those who neglect or refuse to go to the polls, those of them who have gone to vote are supposed normally to know their function of voting for the proper man by putting the mark at the proper place. Their inability, however, to do so must be the reason for the failure of their votes. Experience has shown that (1) want of official mark on the ballot paper, (2) voting for more candidates than entitled to, (3) writing or marking by which a voter may be identified, (4) non-marking or marking in an uncertain way have been the several reasons why votes are nullified. But an examination of the method and manner of voting must pave the way for saving the voters and their candidates a number of pitfalls in future elections. As things stand, if a man put a circle or an oval or other geometrical figure, it will nullify the vote. The practice in England is to reserve doubtful ballot papers for consideration of the court. In view of what is stated, I suggest (1) that an inquiry should be undertaken as to the circumstances under which such a large number of ballot papers have been declared invalid and (2) a simple system of voting may be substituted instead of marking by a cross on the ballot-paper. Even in England marking has been considered somewhat complicated in the case of the moderately educated, not to speak of the less educated. The Madras and the U.P. Electoral rules for the Provincial Legislative Assemblies prescribe a method by which a voter merely casts the vote in the box of the candidate who is assigned a distinctive colour.

N. C. N. ACHARYA

In the OPEN AIR

There is a beautiful specimen of the Mudilla, (Barringtonia Speciosa) in the Victoria Gardens, near the well in the which the crocodiles are kept. It is a large tree with big, shiny, leathery leaves which form an excellent background for the delicately-coloured flowers. These flowers are remarkable mainly for their pink-tipped stamens which are long and threadlike and grow in large tufts within the four white petals. As the flowers fade and fall, the ground beneath the tree is covered with the still fresh looking clusters of stamens. The fruits are fairly large and green and each contains a single seed.

I would like to take this opportunity of remarking on the care with which many of the plants and trees in the Victoria Gardens are labelled with their scientific names and natural habitat. There are many people who, like myself, are interested in knowing the names of the trees which are grown in our public gardens, and we hope that the custom of affixing labels will not be allowed to fall into disuse.

D. R.

AMARNATH MATTER WAS "RUSHED" UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, SAYS GUPTA

Ex-Secretary Of Board Thinks It Was Indecent To Associate Rs. 5,000/- Purse With Sen's Inclusion

CALCUTTA, May 8

Mr. Pankaj Gupta, former Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India said today that no proposal or motion for action against Amarnath was put before the meeting of the Board on April 10 "In a constitutional manner asking for ayes and noes".

Mr. Pankaj Gupta said he was sure Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao of Madras would bear him out in this and added, "the decision of the Board was unanimous as the Board President stated, at best it was technical.

Stating the Gujerat Representative and Mr. Ranga Rao had opposed discussion of the subject at the meeting on grounds that it was not on the agenda, Mr. Gupta said "the position was that the President made a number of allegations against Amarnath and he himself, before the matter came to the discussion stage, made suggestion that Amarnath should be suspended from playing for India and in representative cricket."

"I pointed out," Mr. Gupta said, "that the matter should not be discussed as it should be contrary to natural justice if an accused person is not given a chance to reply and judgment in his absence would be against all moral and legal laws."

"If a vote, in the proper manner prescribed in the constitutional code, had been taken, Mr. Gupta continued, surely I would have voted against the resolution.

As I yielded to none in the matter enforcing discipline, Mr. Gupta said and added "I was not concerned with the merit of the case and the resolution at that stage but against the manner in which it was brought up and rushed through."

Regretting the "dragging" of his name "in this way", Mr. Gupta said "having spoken twice against the motion being placed on the agenda I could not have been a party to passing of the resolution, even as a matter of principle".

Mr. Gupta said: "It was indecent in my opinion to associate the Rs. 5,000 purse with the inclusion of P. Sen in the Test side."

"To connect the purse with P. Sen's inclusion", Mr. Gupta said, "was the thought, surmise, inference and conjecture of persons, who perhaps, for reasons best known to themselves, lost the balance of judgment and good behaviour."

COMPTON & HUTTON NOT COMING

Commonwealth Tour Plans Being Finalised

BOMBAY, May 7 (API): Plans for the Commonwealth Cricket Tour of India are nearing completion.

Mr. A. S. De Mello, President of the Board of Control for cricket in India will be in London by the end of next week to finalise the team in consultation with Mr. L. Livingston, Sponsor of the tour.

Mr. Livingston in a communication to Mr. De Mello, said that Denis Compton, Len Hutton and Douglas Wright, who were formerly included in the team, would not be available for the tour.

The inclusion of a "really outstanding amateur" has been stressed by Mr. De Mello, in his reply to Mr. Livingston. He wrote "with India now in the Comonwealth, it is important, you will appreciate, for the captain of your team to be a really outstanding amateur". In this connection, he had also suggested the names of Brian Valentine of Kent and Arthur Sellers, former Yorkshire Captain, for the captaincy of the proposed team. Mr. De Mello said today that the following are likely to be available for the team:

Keith Miller and Sid Barnes of Australia; Frank Worrell and Everton Weekes of West Indies; G. Poppe and C. Barnett of England; Toshack, P. Freer, G. Tribe, B. Dooland, J. Pettiford, C. Pepper, K. Meuleman, V. Jackson and L. Livingston, Australians in Lancashire League Cricket.

G. MANSINGH WINS IN W. I. BILLIARDS

But Loses To Wilson In Snooker

BOMBAY, Sunday.

It was a day of mixed luck for Govindprasad Mansingh in the Western India Billiards and Snooker Championships. Playing his billiards round against G. L. Khandke, the pair scored at a very slow rate in the just one hour's play. Increasing the rate of scoring in the last sixty minutes Govindprasad managed to hold his opponent by a fairly good margin. In the hundred and twenty minutes of play, the Merchants' Club Champion Govindprasad Mansingh scored 453 points as against 381 of his opponent's.

The winner's highest break was that of 30, while Khandke scored 32 once.

Later in the evening, Govindprasad Mansingh played his Snooker match against I. M. Wilson, and in an interesting encounter he succumbed to the latter. Wilson, who had to his credit two breaks each of 21 points, one in each of the two frames, beat Govindprasad 53-31, and 62-41 in the two frames played.

MACCABI CLUB OPEN BOXING TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Several entries have been received for the forthcoming Maccabi Open Boxing Tournament to be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday, the 14th May, at 9 p.m. At least 4 boxers from Poona have provisionally accepted to take part, and it will be interesting to conjure how these boys will fare against the local boxers.

Apart from these, entries have also been received from the Rangers Club, R.I.N., Khatau Sports Club, Nagpada Neighbourhood House and further entries are expected. The promoting Club is endeavouring to stage a heavy weight bout during the tournament.

The weighing-in will be held on Friday, the 13th May, at 6 p.m. at the Maccabi Hall, 63-67 Medows Street (Above Hindustan Mercantile Bank Ltd.)

Kentucky Derby Won By Ponder

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, May 8 (U.P.A.): The following are the results of the Kentucky Derby:

1. Ponder; 2, Capot; and, 3, Palestinian.

FRED DAVIS RETAINS SNOOKER TITLE

LONDON, May 8. (PTI-Reuter): Fred Davis beat Walter Donaldson by 60 frames to 65 to retain his World Snooker Championship tonight. Davis had gained a winning lead yesterday and he won seven of the thirteen frames played today.

Stop Press

DEMAND FOR PUNJABI SPEAKING PROVINCE

AMRITSAR, May 8 (API): The Panthic Convention, which met here today, after four hours discussion, adopted a resolution demanding a separate Punjabi speaking province. The Convention urged that East Punjab should be demarcated into a Punjabi speaking province on linguistic and cultural basis.

'REDS' TAKE RAIL TOWN.

SANFRANCISCO, May 8, PTI-Reuter): Chinese Communist forces pushing on from Hangchow, about 120 miles south-west of Shanghai, have crossed the Chientang river and taken Shoshan, a railway town about 20 miles to the south-east, the communist-controlled Peiping Radio claimed tonight.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Association Ground

5-45 p.m. Panchgani Pansies vs. Grey's "C" (Hayes Cup.)

BILLIARDS

Islam Gymkhana

6 p.m. to 8 p.m. M. Concessio vs. C. J. Vigers (W. I. Billiards).

9 p.m. Mansoor Tyebjee vs. V. N. Pathare (W. I. Snooker).

FOOTBALL

G.I.P. Rly. Ground

4-40 Tata Mills S. C. vs. Kohinoor Mills S. C.

5-40 p.m. B.B. and C.I. Rly. "B" vs. Cosmopolitan S. C. (Harwood League Division IV).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

3-45 R.I.A.F. vs. Mazagoan Dock.

4-45 Ordinance XI vs. G.I.P. Rly "B" (Harwood League, Division III.)

Cooperage

4-15 Colaba New Star "B" vs. Union S. C. (Summersgill).

5-30 p.m. Trades vs. Tatas (Exhibition.)

Killedar Cup Women's Hockey

GREY'S 'B' BEATEN IN REPLAY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Bombay City "A" beat Bombay Grey's "B" by two goals to nil in the replayed Killedar Cup tie for Women. Bombay City now meet the Lusitanians in the Semi-Finals.

The City put in all they knew and strived from the start to make no mistake about winning the match today. Delma Johnson downed pads and gave a good account in saving on two occasions. The City's defence stole the honours of the day and Eve Edwards as full back proved that she is one of the best women in that position in this country today.

Eve Edwards has one defect and that is she is overcome by exhaustion towards the closing stages and this will prove mighty dangerous. Freda Freeman supported her ably. in the City's attack. Sheila Rodrigues Margaret Chisholm and Myra Elliott proved potential dangers to the Grey's defence.

Bombay Grey's "B" also had a new custodian Mrs. Verdes filling this role ably, also saved her side from a bigger defeat. The backs, of course, played very hard to save everything they could, but Myra Elliott at right wing was always dangerous and so Mrs. Read and Mrs. Butterfield had a hard time.

The Grey's forwards never impressed at all, except for Jaqueline Reader and Leatt Hayther, who tried their levels best, but found it impossible to conquer the City's deep defence.

Bombay City "A" shocked Greys defence when in the fifth minute of play Myra Elliott running down the line sent in a goal mouth centre which Sheila Rodrigues tapped in the City were having a great deal of the play and many good chances were wasted. The Greys had only one scoring chance when Audrey Leatt Hayther shot hard and mainly due to the City's Custodian, Delma Johnson saving well, a clan sheet was maintained by the City and an advantage held.

Bombay City early on resumption added another goal through Sheila Rodrigues again. From a penalty corner Margaret Chisholm hit hard into goal area and Lorna Read tried to clear, but did so feebly, the ball came to Sheila Rodrigues and she made no mistake to score putting her side on the road to victory. Thereafter, a regular battle of the City defence and the Greys attackers was witnessed.

Greys tried through their right. Outer J. Reader to make some impression, but to pass through Eve Edwards, the City back was impossible. Freda Freeman ably supported her partner and both the inners and the outers were checked in their desperate attempts to score.

The City forced two short corners at the other end, but they proved fruitless and only tired out the Greys, who had not much wind left in them.

The game ended with Bombay City winning by two clear goals to nil. They now meet the Lusitanians "A" in the Semi-Finals on Tuesday, the 10th and this promises to be a very interesting match, the winners will meet Greys "A" in the final.

The teams:—

BOMBAY CITY "A"

Delma Johnson; Freda Freeman, Eve Edwards; Kathleen Gaitley, Louis Lynn, Joan Thornber; Myra Elliott, Margaret Chisholm, Sheila Rodrigues, Phyllis Budal, Corrine Jackson.

BOMBAY GREY'S "B"

Maggie Verdes; Nora Butterfield, Lorna Read; M. Misquitta; Marjorie Wade; Margaret Dow; Jaqueline Reader, Audrey Leatt Hayther; Cynthia Hatton, Dorothy Adams, Teresa Misquitta.

ENGLAND'S SIXTY-YEAR OLD 2ND. WICKET RECORD BROKEN

Dewes And Doggart Within 27 Runs Of Nimbalkar-Bhandarkar World Record Of 455

LONDON, May 7 (PTI-Reuter): In scoring 429 for the Cambridge University second wicket against Essex at Cambridge today, J. G. Dewes and G. H. G. Doggart established an English record for the wicket and, as they are both not out, need only 27 more runs to claim the world record for the second wicket.

This is 455 setup during the past winter by B. B. Nimbalkar and K. V. Bhandarkar in India.

The previous best English record for the second wicket was 398 by W. Gunn and R. Shrewsoury for Nottinghamshire against Sussex, at Nottingham in 1890. Dewes is 204 not out and Doggart 219 not-out. Doggart, last summer, made another record, hitting 215 not out against Lancashire—the highest score by an English player on his first class debut.

The pair were completely on top of the Essex bowling and frequent changes were of no avail. Fast and slow bowlers in turn were heavily punished and confident stylish strokes brought Dewes and Doggart runs with comparative ease.

The stand has so far lasted five hours and ten minutes. Dewes who opened the innings, has batted five and half hours, hiting 21 fours, while Doggart's has one five and 25 fours to his credit.

In marked contrast Somerset and Gloucestershire struggled for runs against medium fast bowling on lively pitches.

Ronalds Aspinall, the tall Yorkshire bowler who a few day ago took 8 New Zealand wickets for 113 caused a Somerset breakdown at Leeds. He got plenty of pace from the firm pitch and his showing may accurately fill the role of Yorkshire shock bowler so long held by his predecessor, Bill Bowes.

Aspinall's figures today read—22.3 overs 3 maidens 54 runs and 6 wickets.

Gloucestershire were all out for 84 runs in 2 hours and 50 50 minutes against Warwickshire's at Birmingham. This collapse was due to splendid pace bowling by T. L. Pritchard and C. W. Grove who dismissed Gloucestershire between them.

Groves analysis were 18.3 overs 7 maidens 26 runs and 6 wickets while Pritchard's read 18 overs 8 maidens 18 runs 4 wickets.

DOUGLAS WRIGHT GETS FIVE WICKETS FOR 3 RUNS

Another good bowling feat was achieved by D. Wright, the England and Kent leg-spinner, who in three overs before the close at Gillingham captured five Combined Services wickets for only three runs. When stumps were drawn, his figures were three overs two maidens three runs five wickets.

CHANGES IN GOLF RULES LIKELY

Recommendation To Lighten Penalties

LONDON, May 7. (PTI-Reuter) Golfers are likely to have penalties lightened if the rules of Golf Committee's recommendations are carried at the September meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club.

This question of penalties had been put in a referendum to the governing bodies of golf at home and overseas and so far as the out of boundh penalty is concerned there was a majority of more than 100 members of the Royal and Ancient Club who were in favour of distance only being the penalty.

This was also the wish of Canadian and New Zealand golfers but those in South Africa and Australia favoured stroke and distance.

Taking guidance from these replies from abroad the committee decided to recommend to the September meeting a lightening of penalties by which the provisional ball, two stroke penalty in score play and loss of hole in match play would all be abolished.

A two-thirds majority is necessary to make the recommendations and new rules which would then operate as from January in 1950. Then the committee would review its code again after two years to see what the experience of that period had brought about.

So far as the unplayable ball is concerned the committee say the ultimate decision must rest with the conscience of the player. They do, however, offer some guidance by defining an unplayable ball as one that a player considers he cannot make a stroke at the dislodge into a playable tie.

Fred Perry To Coach British Davis Cup Team

LONDON, May 8 (UPA): Looking sun-tanned and fit Fred Perry, former United States and British lawn tennis champion, arrived at the London airport yesterday from New York. Perry has been invited by England's Lawn Tennis Association to coach the British Davis Cup team for its European Zone match with Czechoslovakia beginning May 14.

Perry said, "I am looking forward to this match but I cannot forecast the result as I have seen neither the British nor Czechs in play."

Commenting on the coming Wimbledon Championships, Perry said the English cannot yet compete against the Americans "who are sending over such players as Richard 'Pancho' Gonzales."

Perry will begin his coaching with the British team today.

Jesse Owens' 200 Yards World Record Broken

MEL PATTON RUNS IT IN 20.2 SECONDS

LOS ANGELES, May 7. (PTI-Reuter): Mel Patton, University of Southern California and Olympic sprinter today set up a new world's record for the 220 yards of 20.2 seconds. The former record was 20.3 seconds, held by Jesse Owen.

Marcel Cerdan's Opponent Retires In Fourth Round

CASABLANCA, May 7. (PTI-Reuter) The world middleweight baxing champion Marcel Cerdan tonight beat the Franco-Polish boxer Lucien Kaawcsyk in a non-title fight, the latter retiring in the fourth round.

SECOND ROUND OF DAVIS CUP

Austria And Yugoslavia Win One Singles Each

VIENNA, May 7. (PTI-Reuter): Austria and Yugoslavia finished level with one victory each when the first two singles of their second round Davis Cup tie were played today.

The results were:

D. Mitic (Yugoslavia) beat Czajkovsky, (Austria) 6/2, 6/2, 6/2 and Hans Redl (Austria) beat Baanovitch (Yugoslavia) 6/3, 6/4, 1/6, 4/6, 6/4.

Winners of the tie meet the victors of the Norway-Sweden match, all these countries having drawn byes from the first round.

YUGOSLAVIA LEAD 2—1

VIENNA, May 7 (PTI-Reuter): Yugoslavia took the lead by two matches to one in her second round European Zone Davis Cup match against Austria here today, winning the doubles.

The final two singles will be played tomorrow.

Today's result was: Drago Mitic and Josip Pallada (Yugoslavia) beat Hans Redel and Hardwich (Austria) 6-1, 6-1 and 6-4.

Italian Wins Europe's Middleweight Title

BRUSSELS, May 7. (PTI-Reuter): A new European middleweight champion was crowned tonight when Tiberio Mitri, the Italian champion, outpointed Cyrille Delannoit, the Belgian and European title holder, over 15 rounds at the Brussels Palais des Sports.

BRADFORD BECOME RUGBY CHAMPIONS

Their Third Success In Cup Final

WEMBLEY STADIUM (Middlesex): May 7 (PTI-Reuter): Bradford Northern won the Rugby League Cup Final here this afternoon beating Halifax comfortably by 12 points to zero before Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edingurgh and a world record Rugby League crowd of 95,000 people. A world Rugby League receipts record was also set up at £22,000.

Bradford, who started warm favourites in their third consecutive appearance at Wembly's final beat their Yorkshire rivals by two goals and a penalty goal to zero after leading five-zero at half time. This was Bradford's third Cup Final success. They previously won in 1906 and 1947 but were beaten by Wigan in the final last year.

Bombay Amateurs Win Nadkarni Cup

BURMAH SHELL BEATEN IN A POOR FINAL BY ODD GOAL IN THREE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Bombay Amateurs won the final of the Nadkarni Football Tournament this evening. They beat Burma Shell by the odd goal in three. Entering this tournament as a new outfit, Bombay Amateurs claimed honours in their first venture.

Bombay Amateurs proved superior in all departments of the game and for the first fifteen minutes attacked vigorously and should have scored on at least four occasions, but they had to be content with a shock goal they scored in the opening minute of play through their outer Survana who netted from a pass from centre forward Roy in the second minute of play.

Burma Shell fought back and in the fifteenth minute were rewarded when Peter, their left outer scored off a free kick, but the Amateurs were all the time on the offensive and missed some glorious chances. V. K. Mendon, the outside right was the chief offender.

Angelo of Burma Shell should have been penalized for handling the ball Referee Panton disallowed the appeal and play continued. Half time saw the Amateurs and Burmah Shell men in a even battle for supremacy.

The impressive defence that was put up by the Bombay Amateurs full backs was mainly responsible for the forwards of the Oil Company being unable to penetrate easily into their opponents goal area. D. M. Mandon and Puthran played their roles as deep defenders in their usual way.

In the Amateurs forward line, Survana and Roy were impressive and were as usual exceptionally brilliant and they were mainly responsible for their side's victory. The standard of football witnessed at the popular venue has not come up to the expected standard. One reason for this is that the coaching scheme which was held last year has been dropped this year. Things must be continued for a longer period and then only will they bear fruit.

For the Oilmen, Peter, More and C. Rego impressed. Angelo was brilliant in defence, while Santiago in goal saved well on numerous occasions.

In the second period of play both sides had a fair amount of exchanges and an even struggle ensued. The goalkeepers were both tested on numerous occasions, but they saved well. It was only due to a miskick on the part of Angelo that V. K. Mendon seized the opportunity to bring victory for Bombay Amateurs.

At the end of the game Mrs. Mukerji distributed prizes and Mr. Mukerji presided.

THE TEAMS:—

BOMBAY AMATEURS: Bhoja; D. M. Mandon; N. C. Puthran; N. P. Bangera Uchil, R. M. Shetty; V. K. Mendon, Sheshappa, Roy, Y. M. Mendon, K. K. Survana.

BURMAH SHELL:— Santiago; H. Francis, Angelo; Noronha, Santan, Ganpat; A. Francis; C. Rego, C. Vaz, More Peter.

Referee: Panton.

PAREL SOCCER

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The folowing were the results of the Third Division match of the Hardwood Football League, played at Parel today.

Lightning Sports Club 2 (E. Silvera and D. More) beat Fort Rangers 1 (D'Cruz).

Young Comrades 3 (D. Fernandes 3) beat Matunga Athletic nil.

Rainbow 8 (Oscar 4, E. Rao 1, Wagle 1, Gopal 1, Michael 1) beat Aryan Goans nil.

JUPITER'S FIRST INNING LEAD

Inter-Insurance Cricket Final

BOMBAY, Sunday:

Inspite of a good first innings lead of 119 established over their opponents, the Jupiter General Insurance Co. Team was not so very well placed at the end of the second day's play today in the Inter-Insurance Cricket Final that is being played on the Cross Maidan.

Continuing their overnight total of 205 for 7, the Jupiter Insurance Team lost their remaining three batsmen for addition of 64 more runs. G. R. Shroff, who had remained unbeaten yesterday with 42 to his credit continued to play well and actually scored 41 out of the 64 runs ed by his side this morning. His innings ended at the score of 83 when he was caught and bowled by Mamsa. In partnership with K. D. Patel, Shroff put on 63 runs for the eighth wicket.

Left-hand slow spinner M. S. Bagli and the medium paced A. Mamsa were the most successful bowlers for the Oriental Insurance Co. Each of them captured four wickets, the former conceding 76 runs and the latter 64 runs during their bowling spell.

Going in to bat next, the Oriental Life Assurance Team could do nothing against the useful bowling of M. S. Kharwa and G. R. Shrikhande and were all out for a total of 150 runs. R. J. Gharat their captain and B. S. Shetty their last man in were the only two who stood up against the destructive bowling of the above mentioned two bowlers. Bharat was the highest scorer with 65 to his credit. Shirkhande was responsible for 4 batsmen at the cost of 37 runs while Kharwa captured three wickets for 84 runs.

Batting for the second time, the Jupiter side fared disastrously. By the time the stumps were drawn for the day they had lost four of their batsmen for a paltry 39. V. K. Dixit who opened the innings scored 29 runs before he was out lbw to Bagli.

The following were the detailed scores:—

JUPITER GENERAL INS. CO.
(1st Innings)

R. D. Jukar (Capt.) b. Gharat 16, Y. M. Mendon b Bagli 59, M. S. Shetty b. Bagli 29, G. R Shroff c. and b Mamsa 83, V. K. Dixit lbw Mamsa 5, M S. Kharwa b Bagli 14, G. R. Shrikhande c Sambhare b Bagli 27, D. K. Bhatkar st. Desai b Gharat 9, K. D. Patel st. Desai b Mamsa 22, V. M. Ajgankar not out 1, D. Y. Nagan st Desai b Mamsa 6, Extras 4 (bye 1, no bols 2, wideball 1) TOTAL 269.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 42; 2 for 100; 3 for 109; 4 for 118; 5 for 145; 6 for 189; 7 for 205; 8 for 268; 9 for 269; 10 for 269.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

B.S. Shetty 10|2|19|0; S. S. Divekar 7|0|25|0; A. J. Gharat 19|2|48|2; M S. Bagli 29|4|76|4; S. S. Bagli 11|5|35|0; A. Mamsa 24|1|64|4.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
(1st Innings)

J. Y. Desai b G. R. Shroff 9, J G Ayare c Jukar b Ajagaonkar 0, S S. Sambare c Jukar b Shrikhande 17, S. S. Balgi lbw Karwa 0, R. J. Gharat b. Kharwa 65, S S Divekar c Jukar b Shrikhande 0, R. S. Mahtre c. Ajgaonkar b Kharwa 8, A. Mamsa run out 0, P. D. Engineer b Shrikhande 16, M. S. Balgi not out 2, B. S. Shetty b Shrikhande 33, Byes nil. TOTAL 150.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 1; 2 for 11; 3 for 21; 4 for 48; 5 for 48; 6 for 75; 7 for 79; 8 for 101; 9 for 137; 10 for 150.

BOWING ANALYSIS:

V. M. Ajgaonkar 12|5|19|1; G. R. Shroff 8|5|8|1; M S. Kharwa 18|1|84|3; G. R. Shirkhande 16-3|37|4: M. S. Shetty 2|0|2|0.

JUPITER GENERAL INS. CO
(2nd Innings)

R. D. Jukar c Divekar b Gharat 7, V. K. Dixit lbw M. S. Bagli 29, M S. Shetty b Divekar 3, G R Shroff batting 0, G. R Shrikhande st. Desai b. M. S Bagli 0, TOTAL (for 4 wkts.) 39.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 16; 2 for 35; 3 for 39; 4 for 39

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

B. S. Shetty 3|0|7|0; S. S. Divekar 7|026|1; R. J. Gharat 5|2|6|1: A. Mamsa 2|2|0|0; M S. Bagli 2|2|0|2.

M. VOLTERRA'S DERBY ENTRANT'S SUCCESS

Wins Important Race In France

PARIS, May 8, (PTI-Reuter): M. Leon Volterra's Epsom Derby entrant Val Drake, by Vatellor out of My Drake, today beat strong opposition to win the £725 Prix Hocquart for three-year-olds over one and a half miles at Longchamps.

Ridden by Z. Johnstone, Val Drake won by one and a half lengths from Ambiorix with Charleval a further half length behind third of twelve runners.

Another Derby entrant, Highlander III finished fifth.

The first three all carried 9-2.

Val Drake started at 11 to one.

M. R. Thion de la Chaume's Turmoil, by Tourbillion out of Blue Iras, won the 4900 Prix Cadran over two and half miles, the most important long distance race in France.

Turmoil, who started favourite, paying 23 francs for a ten franc stake on the Parimuteuel won by a neck in a thrilling finish with Espace Vital, to complete a notable double for Carver and Johnstone.

Alindrake was third, a further two and half lengths behind, in a field of nine.

Richard Carver trained both Val Drake and Turmoil.

People IN THE NEWS

MR. PETER FRASER

AUCKLAND, May 8 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Peter Fraser, New Zealand Prime Minister, who reached here by air from America today said the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, which he attended in London, had been more successful than he had dared hope.

PAKISTAN PRIME MINISTER

VATICAN CITY, May 8 (PTI-Reuter): The Pope received in private audience today Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan and his wife. The audience lasted about half an hour.

SIR H P MODY

LUCKNOW, May 8 (API): Sir H. P. Mody, the U. P. Governor, and Lady Mody accompanied by the Governor's personal staff will leave for Nainital for the summer on May 12. The Governor will stay at Nainital till the end of July.

STALIN INVITES TRUMAN FOR A MEETING

Report In London Paper

LONDON, May 8 (UPA): The Sunday newspaper, "The People," in a wholly unconfirmed and unattributed dispatch, said Josef Stalin has invited President Truman to meet him.

The paper in a front page story said the Soviet leader issued the alleged invitation in a private message to Truman "suggesting that they should arrange a meeting and settle world problems face to face." (Truman has said on several occasions that he would be glad to meet Stalin, but only if the Soviet chief came to the Washington.)

'The People' without giving any indication of the source of its information, said: "So far the President has not said yes or no. But he told Moscow that if the coming meeting of Foreign Ministers shows good results he may agree to the meeting of British Prime Minister Clement Attlee and French Premier Henri Queuille also are invited. Mr. Truman is anxious to avoid doing anything which would give the impression that he is acting behind the backs of Britain and France."

The paper did not say where or when Stalin suggested the meeting should be held nor how or when the alleged invitation was extended.

BERLIN, May 8 (UPA): British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin warned today that the Cold War "is not all over yet and it won't be for some time."

Bevin told troops of the First Battalion of the Queen's Royal Regiment of Infantry that airlift pilots, crews and ground troops would be used even after the Berlin blockade ends Thursday. He emphasized the airlift will continue.

ENVOYS FOR PARIS

WASHINGTON: Two top American envoys will go Paris late next week for talks with the British and French preliminary to the May 23 Big Four meeting, according to the State Department.

The spokesman said that Ambassador-at-large Philips Jessup and Department Counsellor Charles Bohlen are slated to leave for Parise about the end of next week. Jessup cleared the way for the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in secret negotiations with the Russians. Bohlen is the Department's chief Russian export.

RED MOVES IN ASIA

LONDON: British Far Eastern observers said today that they anticipated new Communist moves in Asia as a result of the Soviet agreement to lift the Berlin blockade.

The agreement on Berlin was described in some Government quarters as "designed to put the Western nations in a happier frame of mind while the Communists consolidate their gains in China and make new moves elsewhere in Asia".

One Far Eastern observer said, "In Afghanistan today there are all the makings of an explosion which could be touched off when the Kremlin chooses". He cited recent Afghan declarations professing "sympathy for our brothers beyond the Durand Line". The observer said, "This obviously alludes to Pakistan which the Soviet views as the side door to India".

R

FOR SELLING COTTON CLOTH in contravention of the provisions of the permits Messrs. BAJAJ BROS. LTD., were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 4,000. For a similar offence SOHANLAL DOUGGAL was sentenced to one day's Simple Imprisonment and fined Rs. 2,000 or in default to undergo four months' Rigorous Imprisonment.

Indo-S. African Issue To Be Taken Up Today

INDIA VOTES AGAINST LATIN AMERICAN RESOLUTION

LAKE SUCCESS, MAY 7, (PTI): THE INDO-SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION JUST FAILED TO COME UP BEFORE THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE TO-DAY FOR WANT OF TIME. THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED THAT IT WILL BE TAKEN UP WHEN THE COMMITTEE REASSEMBLES ON MONDAY MORNING.

The afternoon session on that day will be devoted to a resumed discussion of the Italian colonies.

The Chairman also stated that as the Committee was behind schedule, it might be necessary to hold night sessions. He indicated that there might be night meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The debate on the Spanish resolutions actually ended at about 21-30 hrs. (GMT), but a role call vote was demanded paragraph by paragraph on both the Latin American and Polish resolutions.

The voting ended at 22-30 hrs. (GMT), India voted against the Latin American resolution.

On the Polish resolution, India voted against certain paragraphs, abstained on others and voted in favour of both workers on which India's attitude coincided with the sentiments expressed in the paragraphs, such as the declaration that the Franco regime did not represent the Spanish people as a whole.

Pakistan and some Arab states voted against the Latin American and Polish resolutions.

ZAFRULLAH OPPOSES ISRAEL'S APPLICATION

LAKE SUCCESS, May 7, (PTI-Reuter):— Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan delegate, today urged that Israel's admission to the United Nations be postponed until she had shown her willingness to abide by the United Nations Charter.

Speaking in the resumed debate on Israel's application in the Ad Hoc Political Committee, Sir Mohammad said Israel must do three things as proof of this willingness.

(1) Agree to co-operate in setting up an international regime in Jerusalem.

(2) Allow any Arab refugees who wish to do so to return to their land.

(3) Restore to the Arabs those territories which are beyond the boundaries of the Assembly's resolution.

The United Nations had been given due notice of Israel's intention to resist implementation of that part of the resolution dealing with Jerusalem.

Sir Mohammad added "the United Nations woud be deceiving both Christendom and the Moslem world, if it were to shut its eyes to the designs of Israel".

Mr. Abdalla el Arian (Yemen) said that in Palestine a problem of less than 200,000 displaced persons had been solved by creating another problem of more than 750,000 displaced persons.

Those who had created the displaced persons problem in Europe had been denounced as ruthless perpetrators of war, aggression and injustice. He asked what difference there was between them and those who had created the same problem in Palestine.

Israel did not qualify for membership of the United Nations because its territory had not juridical status and it was not peace loving, he declared.

16 NATIONS SUPPORT ISRAEL

Dr. T. F. Tsiang, China, supporting Israel's admission, said that although the United Nations should insist on punishment of the murderers of Count Bernadotte, there was no justification for excluding Israel from the United Nations until this was done.

Dr. Tsiang asked Israel to reconsider the problem of Jerusalem from the aspect of internationalisation, to see how its objective could be reconciled with such a policy.

He said he was dissatisfied with the Israeli statement on the objective of racial and cultural homogeneity, adding that the purpose of the United Nations was to help peoples of different races and cultures to live together in peace.

Mr. Rafik Asha (Syria) said Mr. Aubrey Eban (Israel) had sought to throw responsibility for the plight of the refugees on the Arabs themselves and in particular the Arab States.

Delegates from Panama, Honduras, Greece, the Philippines and Chile all spoke in support of Israel's admission.

The Committee adjourned until Monday.

SMALL—POX ABOARD 'CORFU'?

GIBRALTER, May 7, (PTI-Reuter): The British Liner, "Corfu" (17,170 tons) put in here to-day on her way from Southampton to Port Said and Hong Kong to disembark a passenger suspected of having smallpox.

The passenger, Peter Stephen Schorniskoc, 24, of Lilangores, South-Wales, was taken off the "Corfu" and transferred to an isolation hospital. The "Corfu" sailed immediately afterwards.

An outbreak of small-pox in the liner "Mooltan" which reached Britain from Australia on April 2 resulted in six deaths.)

Tito To Ask For Large U. S. Loan

WASHINGTON, May 8, (UPI): Reports from Belgrade indicate that Marshall Tito is about to ask the United States for a large dollar loan.

Recent activity by the Yugoslav Ambassador here and the knowledge that the State Department has already shown a disposition to "loosen up" on granting export licences for Yugoslavia give weight to the reports, although no official confirmation is obtainable.

Some weeks ago, M. Kosanovic, Tito's envoy in Washington, discussed with the State Department experts the possibility by expanding trade between th two countries.

Since then there have been reports of big deals signed by the United States firms with the Yugoslav Government.

It is also known that since Tito's break with the Cominform, Yugoslav representatives have had informal discussions with International Bank Officials here about sending a mission to explore the possibility of a loan by the Bank for developing roads, railways and irrrigation schemes in Yugoslavia.

S.E. ASIAN DEFENCE CONFERENCE

To Counter 'Red' Influence In Far East

SAIGON, May 8, (PTI-Reuter):— A South East Asian Defence Conference to consider moves against Communist influence in the Far East will be held shortly, according to unconfirmed reports here.

No meeting-place was mentioned in the reports, which said that Britain, the United States, France, Holland, India, Burma, Malaya, Siam, Vietnam, Indonesia and the Philippines would send representatives.

Dutch Refute Singapore Chambers' Charge

SINGAPORE, May 7. (PTI-Reuter) - The Netherlands Consulate-General here today declared that yesterday's call by three Singapore Chambers of Commerce for removal of Duten "restrictions" on trade to Indonesia, contained "many allegations and strong statements unsupported by facts"

The Consulate was referring to a memorandum sent by the Singapore-Indian Singapore-Chinese and Singapore Chambers to the Governor, Sir Franklin Gimson, recommending that he should make representations to the British Prime Minister to "remove all threats" to the colony's position as trade "clearing house" in South-East Asia. The Dutch Consulate statement said that firstly, it was not clear what was referred to when the Chambers urged resumption of "normal trade".

DUTCH REPLY

The Dutch reply said that if the Chambers referred to barter, it must be pointed out that unrestricted barter was abnormal trade, because Indonesia was a country with an export surplus. Secondly, there was no discriminatory treatment of Singapore by the Government of Indonesia. The Chambers' memorandum, the Consulate statement contiued, created the impression that they were requesting discriminatory treatment in favour of Singapore. Third, in close consultation with the Government of Singapore, the Indonesian Government was making every effort to maintain Singapore-Indonesian trade at a reasonable level advantageous to both countries.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH FRANCO-SPAIN

U. N. Political Committee Gives Full Freedom To Member States

LAKE SUCCESS, May 7, (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Political Committee, by a vote of 25 to 16, decided to-day to leave member states full freedom of action in their diplomatic relations with Spain. Sixteen countries abstained from voting.

The voting showed that this motion, although passing the Political Committee, probably would not get the required two-third majority in the Assembly. The Committee was voting on a resolution presented by Bolivia, Brazil, Columbia and Peru, rescinding the Assembly's 1946 ruling to break off ambassadorial relations with Spain.

Since then a few Latin American countries ignored the Assembly's ruling and maintained ambassadors in Madrid.

Today's action was intended to give member nations a free hand in their relations with General Franco's Government.

The voting revealed a split among the Latin American nations. Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay all voted against. The others either supported or abstained.

The United States and the Western European group all abstained, except Denmark and Norway, who voted against.

All the Arab States voted in favour.

India voted against and Pakistan in favour.

The Soviet bloc of countries voted solidly against, having been the bitterest attackers of Spain throughout the debate.

ALLIANCES DEFENSIVE

Eairly in to-day's debate Mr. Hector McNeil, British Minister of State, denied Russian and Polish charges that Britain had suggested an alliance with the Franco Government he also denied charges that Britain had given Franco jet aircraft.

Answering a Ukraine accusation that Britain and the United States were ready to make an alliance with any country in setting up a war front, Mr. McNeil said: "Our alliances are of a defensive kind. We have never suggested at any time that an alliance should be made with Spain.

"The views of my Government in relation to Spain are well known. We consider the Franco regime to be unrepresentative and undemocratic.

REPLY TO POLISH DELEGATE

Replying to the Polish delegate who alleged that Britain had suppied jet planes to Spain, Mr. McNeil said: "These are complete and unfounded lies. We have supplied no jet planes at any time to the Franco regime. We have supplied no war planes of any kind to the Franco regime.

"It is to be hoped that in the interests of international co-operation that the delegates who have made these accusations will withdraw them."

Mr. McNeil said he would vote against the Polish resolution demanding sactions against Spain and would abstain on the four-power resolution which asked for full right for United Nations members to appoint ambassadors to Madrid.

INDIA'S ATTITUDE

Mr. M. C. Setalvad (India) said he would vote against the four-power resolution and would abstain on the Polish proposals.

"That resolution was passed on the fundamental position that the regime in Spain was not a democratic regime and did not represent the people of Spain, and in our view the situation in Spain remains the same.

"There has been no change of circumstances to warrant a change of attitude on the part of the United Nations towards the Spanish Government.

"Indeed the facts stated by some delegations would indicate a deterioration," Mr. Setalvad said.

"Attempts have been made during the course of the debate to throw doubt on the competency and validity of the 1946 resolution. We dissent from these suggestions. In our view that resolution is a valid resolution and remains fully effective.

"The resolution put forward by the four powers is, in our view, an attempt to go back on the 1946 resolution and to whittle down its effect. No valid reasons have been put forward for the adoption of this course.

"The reasons which led to the passing of the resolution still exists, and exist perhaps to an accentuated degree".

Mr. Setalvad said that while India agreed with some of the general affirmations in the operative part of the Polish resolution, it could not agree with the steps proposed because there had been no substantial change in the situation and no further action was called for on behalf of the United Nations. India was unable, therefore, to vote for it.

M. Andrei Gromyko (Soviet Union) repeated his accusations that Britain and the United States were building up Spain as a military base.

Referring to America's denial yesterday that she had any military alliance with the Franco Government, M. Gromyko said: "The future will show whether the United States does or does not have a military understanding with Spain."

POLISH DELEGATE WINDS UP

Mr. Julius Katz Suchy, Polland, wound up the debate with a vehement attack on several countries for their attitude on Spain.

He criticised the policy of Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin as being "consistent with thaet followed by Mr. Neville Chambelain in 1936"

He said that although Egypt claimed to be the leader of the Moslem population in a war against foreign domination, "It forgets the sufferings of the Moslems in the Spanish possessions in North Africa"

The Polish resolution was overwhelmingly defeated.

Pakistan and some of the Arab Stoates voted for the Latin American resolation and against the Polish resolution.

The paragraph naming Britain and United states as preventing the establishment of a democratic regime in Spain was defeated by 46 votes to 6 with four abstentions.

What Nehru Told Indians In London

SHAKE OFF 'COLONIAL MENTALITY'

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The short speech that Pandit Nehru made at the reception at India House on Friday night was most thought-provoking. He said both pleasant and unpleasant things Even those who have made it their pastime to find fault with him and his Government will not deny the inherent correctness of the statements he made. Nehru should not—and does not—expect everyone to share his views on the Commonwealth Declaration to which, very rightly in the view of the present writer, he recently put his signature on behalf of his Government. There are bound to be more views than one on a matter like this and it may be conceded that the case of the opponents is not entirely bereft of reason or justification. It would, indeed, be not very promising for the growth of democracy in India if people were to cease to think for themselves and develop the habit of saying 'yes' to the Government of the day, even if it was constituted of men whose patriotism was beyond the shadow of doubt and whose judgment of proved excellence. But this does not mean that the Government should be torn to pieces in season and out of season whether it is right or whether it is wrong. That way lies danger and disaster.

NEHRU WELCOMES CRITICISM

Nehru asked for no immunity from criticism; nor did he ask the critics to be less ruthless. He welcomed criticism; the more of it the better. He openly admitted that his Government had committed mistakes. But he asked them to exercise full sense of responsibility in offering criticism. Irresponsible criticism, prompted by malice, does more harm than good. Evil forces still threatened the new state and exercise of sense of responsibility was never more necessary than today

The nation's shackles had been broken and a free people had emerged. Yet, Nehru regretted, that the old colonial mentality still persisted They must realise, he said, that they were a free people and must learn to think like free men, unoppressed by the colonial mentality—the relic of the days of subjection. Individuals might come; individuals might go. They must think of their institutions; they must think of maintaining the freedom they had won. If India had lost her freedom in the past that was largely due to lack of unity and the tendency to pull down each other They must give up communalism and provincialism and think of the country as one nation. So far his Government was concerned, it would give first priorities to the maintenance of unity and freedom, all other things coming afterwards

INDIA TODAY

India had still to solve many problems. But already the country was changing in many ways. Many States had disappeared; hundreds of States had been merged into new units. Things were moving in other directions too.

We had a fine heritage. If we had the failings of an old country, we had also the wisdom and experience of age. We would profit by the experience of our forefathers and benefit from their wisdom. Nehru had little doubt that India's greatness depended on her inner strength and not on any label, and inner strength lay in peace and prosperity.

ACTION AGAINST REDS

Nobody regretted more than Nehru that his Government should have been compelled to take certain measures which were against the very principles for which they had fought in the past.

But he wanted his hearers to understand that no action was directed against expression of opinion. It was against violence and no Government could allow forces of violence to have the upper hand. No action had been taken against Communism as such. Anybody could advocate Communism. But thy could not permit the blowing of factories or bridges or other acts of violence.

Pandit Nehru, referring to the Commonwealth declaration, said that it was fantastic nonsense to say that they were the stooges of Britain. It was for the people to pass judgment on that historic decision, written in sedate language, and almost casually mentioning vital changes that had taken place, but in his view the Declaration was for the good of India, England and the world. They had entered into no commitments, either as regards defence, finance or foreign policy. The only commitment, if they liked to call it a commitment, was to approach questions in friendly spirit with others. They were capable of having a new world outlook, their positive aim being that they did not want to live in isolation. All they desired was to keep out of present entanglements. Nehru was confident that India would now be in a position to exercise her influence for the cause of peace. India's prestige was rising. None would be able to push them about here and there.

INDIA HOUSE

During his visit Pandit Nehru heard murmurings against India House. He had looked into the complaints that had reached him. But several complaints were just effusions, the letters giving little indications of the trouble. He did not propose to go into every room in India House to see what was going on there. There might be a case or two, here and there, where things had gone wrong. But most of the complaints were either frivolous or malicious. He openly declared that India House was getting increasingly efficient and had yielded fine results. Could they imagine that the decisions arrived at at the Commonwealth Conference could have been reached so rapidly without the diplomatic preparedness of India House? It largely due to months of hard and intelligent work done here that the results were so quick.

Our Bangalore Letter

FUTURE STATUS OF MYSORE

Pattabhi On Linguistic Provinces Issue

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE (By Mail):

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiam, Congress President, addressing Mysore Congress Workers, here, on Monday (May 2) covered several problems ranging from Mysore's would-be status, to Linguistic provinces.

Answering a series of questions on problem of Linguistic Provinces Dr. Sitaramaiah said that this problem applied both to North and South India as well. With the separation of Bihar into a Province a large measure of linguistic unity had been achieved in North India. In South India, he added, all the provinces are multi-lingual. When Linguistic provinces are formed ultimately, he pointed out, three uni-lingual provinces would be formed. Madras and Bombay cities, he continued, will have a separate status as they had been the creations of several communities.

KERALA PROVINCE

Speaking of formation of linguistic provinces in South India he pointed out that two States had to be merged with one district for the formation of Kerala Province. In the case of Karnataka one State (Mysore) had to be merged with the Union of six Karnataka districts according to Three-Man Committee report.

Referring to the question of Mysore merging with Karnataka he made it clear that it was purely an internal question. Answering a question whether it was not possible to merge Karnataka with Mysore, Dr. Pattabhi explained that according to Section 290 of the Indian Constitution only States could merge with Provinces. An amendment to the Constitution was essential to reverse the present process.

Adverting to Andhra Province he said it, was a clear cut case. Andhras had been advised to give up their claims on Madras and he advised the Andhras in Madras City to safeguard their rights. In such cases, he added, there was bound to be differences of opinion.

Replying to a question on the duty of Congress Seva Dal Congress President said that the Seva Dal platform was wide to accommodate labour and student problems. He, however, cautioned Seva Dal not to mix itself with RSS and such other anti-national forces, because the Government of India was engaged in scrutinising the new constitution of RSS and stemming of anti-national forces. The Seva Dal, he added, should be defensive in its character.

MYSORE MINISTRY

Whether All-Mysore Congress Committee is empowered to move a no-confidence motion against the Ministry was the next question put to the Congress President. He replied that the A.M.C.C. could not move a no-confidence motion and it was the duty of the Congress Legislative Party, which was the creation of A.M.C.C., to take any such action. So, he added, A.M.C.C. could influence the legislature party to move a no-confidence motion against the Ministry if it so desired. A.M.C.C., he said, was purely a deliberative and advisory body. Dr. Pattabhi explained that the present Ministry in Mysore was a composite Ministry with three non-Congressmen. Who, is responsible to whom is a matter of doubt, he added. He advised Congress workers not to think in terms of removing the present Ministry as it was difficult to construct a new one. Without the possibility of constructive effort destruction should be discouraged. That was the principle which Gandhiji followed, he added.

What should a Minister do when a member of the Legislature comes to him for a favour—was the next question parried to Dr. Pattabhi. Let them report to the A.M.C.C. and they will look after such members of legislature,—was the cryptic reply by the Congress President.

Referring again to Linguistic provinces Dr. Pattabhi said that to urge for a linguistic province "is not provincialism just as expressing a sentiment is not sentimentalism."

The Congress President was then asked whether it had come to his notice that there had been differences of opinion between the Mysore Congress President and his Working Committee. The President replied that the Mysore Congress President was such that he would not remain in office if he was not wanted there. Stating that no such reports had come to his notice he hoped that they were not so notorious as to demand his attention.

MYSORE RULER

In the formation of Karnataka Province what is the role of the Mysore Maharaja—was the next question put to him. Replying the Congress President pointed out that Mysore was unique in having a Maharaja, who was a Kannadiga. He was sure the Maharaja had the best interests of Kanndigas in his heart. It was best to leave him to decide for himself, he said. In this connection he added Mysore's position was unique because a Maharashtra Prince ruled over the Gujeratis of Baroda, a Muslim Prince ruled over Hindus of Hyderabad, a Hindu Prince ruled over Muslims of Kashmir, and Mysore was ruled by a Prince who was a Kannadiga himself.

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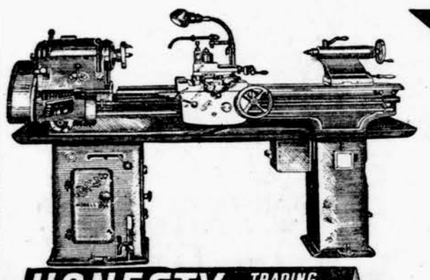

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IMPORTS

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From ANTWERP:

249 Bales Cotton; 711 coils Galvanized Soft wire; 126 crates Flint Stones.

From ROTTERDAM:

100 Bales Strawboards; 32 c/s Grooved Neel Tips; 34 c/s Toreles; 111 c/s Cycle Caddies; 139 c/s Rayon yarn; 121 Casks Aniline colours.

From GENOA:

40 c/s Aluminium Sheets; 1581 c/s Art Silk Yarn 70 Bales Cotton Yarn; 201 c/s Iron Chains.

EXPORTS

BY AIR

To KARACHI:

21 Parcels—Art Silk piecegoods—A. A. Alimohammed 16 Bdles Art Silk piecegoods— A. S. A. M. Vakil

S. S. CEYLON

To ANTWERP: 356 bales cotton waste—Edward T. Robertson and Sons. 475 bales cotton waste—Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd

To GHENT: 50 bales cotton waste —Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd.

To BARCELONA: 66 bales cotton waste—Edward T. Robertson and Son.

To GENOA: 50 bales cotton waste —Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd.

S. S. NAGARA

To HAMBURG: 500 bales cotton waste—G. M. Vyas and Co., 240 bales cotton waste—M. Chandulal and Co., 88 bales cotton waste—Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd., 18 bags gum karava—Shantidas Damji Dharsi.

To COPENHAGEN: 104 bales cotton waste—Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd., 53 drums castor oil—The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.

To BREMEN: 94 bales cotton waste —Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd.

To OSLO: 51 drums castor oil—S Manubhai and Co.

S. S. KAMPALA

To MOMBASSA: 10 c/s leather suit cases—Bhercomal Choitram 13 c/s cotton hosiery—Natwar Trading Co., 20 bags cotton packing thread—G. Shantilal and Co., 20 c/s confectionery—S. Amrutlal and Bros., 2 bags glass balls, 2 c/s purses, 2 c/s locks and padlocks, 5 c/s morrors, 4 bdles brooms and 1 case buttons—Shah and Co.

To DARESLAM: 5 bags turmeric powder—J. Hemchand and Co.

To ZANZIBAR: 3 jottas jagree and 3 bags turmeric powder—J. Hemchand and Co.

To LOURENCO MARQUIS: 5 jottas jagree and 10 c/s gramophone records—India Africa Mercantile Ltd.

S. S. DUMRA

To BASRAH: 36 bdles. coir matting, 400 drums linseed oil and 74 pkgs. wooden manufacture—Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., (India) Ltd.

To BAHERIN: 11 c/s builders' hardware—A. Hepatullah and Bros.

S. S. DUMRA

To KUWAIT: 25 c/s teapoys—Pestenji Jamasji and Co., 150 bdles. charpoys and 25 c/s teapoys—Anglo-Iranian Oil Co (India) Ltd.

To ABADAN: 16 bdles. coir mats—Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. (India) Ltd.

S. S. KALAVATI

To KARACHI: 18 baskets bidies—Moosa Kassam, 32 bdles. leather—Husainbhai Veljee.

S. S. CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

To LIVERPOOL: 109 bales cotton waste—Champaklal and Co., 12b bales cotton waste—Edward T. Robertson and Son. 100 bales cotton waste—C. Jairam and Co., 14 bales hemp ropes and 35 bales hemp—Tayeballi Dawoodbhai, 30 drums magnasium ,er ,6 sjd8Yo aE-o mi +'fff PcscTgoP chloride—B. Trikamlal and Co. Ltd.

S. S. MARTINCARL

To KARACHI: 130 pkts. beedies and 40 bdles beedi leaves—Suleman Jiva.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

"TORONTO" arrived from Oslo May 7 with 3,500 tons of general cargo (United Liner).

"CITY OF CHELMSFORD" arrived from New York on May 7 with 4,900 tons of general cargo (Forbes).

"KING DAVID" arrived from Liverpool on May 7 with 9,804 tons of wheat (Turner Morrison).

"PRES. BUCHANAM" arrived from New York on May 7 with 5,210 tons of general cargo (Forbes).

"MARTIN CARL" arrived from Karachi on May 7 with 2,420 tons of cargo. (Karimbhoy Lalji).

DEPARTURES

"DARA" sailed for Basra on May 6 with 1,043 passengers and 1,016 tons of general cargo.

"STRATHAIRD" sailed for London on May 6 with 1,077 passengers and general cargo.

"STEEL ARCHITECT" sailed for Calcutta on May 6 with 6,000 tons of general cargo.

CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, May 6: Three children are reported to have been burnt to death when a disastrous fire broke out in village Mangiria (Sind) in the early hours of the morning.

A number of houses and huts were completely destroyed. In one of these houses, these children were fast asleep when the fire broke-out. All efforts to save them were in vain. Almost all the villagers fought the flames for nearly two hours and the fire was brought under control with great difficulty.

U.S.A. FOREIGN TRADE REMAINS AT HIGH LEVEL IN 1948

Shrinkage Of Exports Due To Diminishing Supplies Of Dollars

By Grace A. Witherow Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce

United States foreign trade remained at a high level in 1948. Exports and imports, however, showed sharply divergent trends. Exports, although larger than in any peacetime year except 1947, were well below that year's extraordinary total, whereas imports made a greater gain than in any of the earlier post-war years. The resultant substantial reduction in the very heavy excess of exports over imports was an outstanding feature of the trade of 1948

The value of both exports and imports was much greater than before the war, owing not only to a higher price level but also to an expansion in volume of trade, especially of exports. The export total amounted to 12,614,000,000 dollars despite a decrease of 18 per cent from 1947. Imports rose to 7,070,000,000 dollars, or a level 23 per cent above the corresponding 1947 value. These changes decreased the gap between merchandise export and import values from an excess of exports over imports amounting to 9,907,000,000 dollars in 1947 to 5,544,000,000 dollars in 1948. The prevailing high commodity prices were important in maintaining value of trade at high levels in 1948, although the advancing price trend so marked in preceding post-war years leveled off in the early months and turned downward the end of the year.

FACTORS AFFECTING FOREIGN TRADE

Among the many factors affecting the flow of United States exports and imports in 1948 a few are of outstanding importance. The shrinkage of exports was caused primarily by diminishing dollar supplies in most foreign countries. European and Asiatic countries that had suffered directly from the war were not in a position to finance necessary imports by expanding their export trade and had depleted their gold and exchange reserves, foreign investments, and other financial resources, especially in 1947 when their dollar purchases were necessarily large The Latin American Republics and many other countries that had accumulated "dollar" reserves during the war by expanding their exports while being forced to curtail imports, had drawn heavily on these reserves for financing imports after the war, especially in 1947, and by 1948 found themselves financially unable to continue purchases on a large scale. Thus many countries were forced to tighten their import controls. The commodity composition of exports was affected by the continuing shortage of world supplies of a number of basic commodities. On some of these, notably iron and steel, it became necessary for the United States to tighten its controls, and exports of these products fell sharply. Trade in a number of other commodities decreased mainly as a result of expansion in production abroad, notably of coal and textiles in Europe.

LARGE WHEAT CROP

On the other hand, a few factors tended to sustain the export trade. These included America's large wheat crop which enabled her to supply the heavy requirements of Europe; the entry into effect of the European Recovery Programme in April, 1948, through which the United States is providing further grants and loans to participating countries; and the initial operations of duty and other concessions granted by countries participating in the Geneva Conference of 1947. On the import side, the principal factors were the high level of business activity and purchasing power in the United States; increasing available supplies of merchandise in European and Asiatic countries as their production expanded; and the building up of United States stocks of metals, mineral oil, and wool.

FINISHED GOODS LEAD EXPORTS

Of the four economic classes of goods, finished manufactures continued to constitute the largest part, or 56.5 per cent of total U. S. exports in 1948. Foodstuffs continued, as in the war and earlier post-war years, to constitute an abnormally large proportion of U.S. export trade, largely because of the failure of production in war-damaged areas to return to pre-war volume. Shipments in 1948 constituted nearly 21 per cent of the trade, compared with 10.5 before the war. Crude materials, though contributing a somewhat increased share, 11.9 per cent as compared with 10.6 in 1947, were still far below their pre-war relative importance and appear likely to continue so. The share of semi-manufactures did not change but remained the pre-war level at 11 per cent.

Although hundreds of individual products enter the export trade of the United States, the trade is mainly concentrated in a relatively limited number of commodity fields. Ten commodities represented 69 per cent of America's total export trade in 1948. Among these, machinery, valued at 2,253,000,000 dollars in 1948, ranked first in importance, as in all other non-war years since 1936. Wheat and flour amounting to 1,38,94,000,000 dollars moved automobiles valued at 805,000,000 dollars moved ahead of textiles and manufactures to second and third place, respectively. Textiles and manufactures, down from second place in 1947 to fourth place, were valued at 844,000,000 dollars. Chemicals and related products totalling 758,000,000 dollars stood in fifth place, the same as in 1947. Petroleum and products, at 657,000,000 dollars and iron and steel-mill products, valued at 650,000,000 dollars, were in sixth and seventh places—the reverse of their positions last year. Unmanufactured cotton, coal and related fuels, and merchant vessels, in eighth, ninth, and tenth positions, amounted to 511, 000,000 dollars, 492,000,000 dollars and 256,000,000 dollars, in the order given.

EUROPE REMAINS MAIL DESTINATION

Some shift has taken place in the direction of U.S. exports since the war. Eastern Hemisphere countries have taken a lesser part of total shipments, whereas the Western Hemisphere countries have progressively become more important as a market. Europe remained the main destination in 1948, despite a further decline in its share of total shipments. About 35 per cent of total exports went to Europe in 1948, compared with 42 per cent in 1936-38 and 1946, and 38 per cent in 1947. Countries participating in the Epropean Recovery Programme received 33.2 per cent in 1948, compared with 38.1 per cent in the pre-war period; and Eastern Europe received only 1.3 per cent, compared with 3.7 per cent before the war.

The Far East, an area including southern and eastern Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and Oceania, which had increased in importance as a market for U.S. merchandise in the inter-war period, received about 15 per cent of total exports in 1948—approximately the same as in 1947 but a decrease from 19 per cent in 1936-38. The trading area of Africa and the Near East increased its purchases from 5 per cent of total exports in 1936-38 to 6.0 per cent in 1946 and 8.3 per cent in 1948.

CRUDE PRODUCTS TOP IMPORTS LIST

As over a long period of years, crude materials constituted the most important economic class of U. S. imports in 1948. Foodstuffs made up the next largest group, whereas semi-manufactures and finished manufactures ranued third and fourth in importance. In the order named, these groups comprised 30.0, 28.5, 23.2 and 18.4 per cent of U.S. imports in 1948. Semi-manufactures and finished manufactures rose in importance, as compared with 1947. The finished-manufactures group, however, continued to constitute a smaller part of total imports than in 1936-38, when their share amounted to 19.4 per cent. Semi-manufactures and crude materials, which together contributed the main part of imported materials for U.S. industry comprised 53 per cent of total imports in both 1947 and 1948, as large a proportion as in 1937, when U.S. industry required large imports, but a smaller part than in 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942 and 1946, when stocks of various commodities were being built up or replaced. Foodstuffs formed a somewhat smaller proportion of total imports in 1948 than in the preceding year or in pre-war years 1936-38.

Paper and paper materials ranked as the leading import group in 1948 as in 1947. Non-ferrous ores and metals were in second place and coffee in third place—the reverse of their positions in the preceding year. Petroleum and products moved up from sixth to fourth place; sugar dropped from fourth to fifth place; crude rubber from fifth place to sixth place; while manufactured wool rose from eighth to seventh place. Vegetable oils and oilseeds moved down to eighth place from seventh, while fruits, nuts, and vegetables occupied ninth place and cocoa tenth place, the same positions as in 1937.

JUTE QUOTAS FOR SOFT CURRENCY AREAS

NEW DELHI, May 7: The following further releases of quotas of jute goods for export to various soft currency destinations during the year ending June 25, 1949, have been announced:—

Destination: Denmark 1,600 Quota (tons); Switzerland 250 Quota (tons); Southern Rhodesia 1,000 Quota tons); British West Indies 4,500 Quota (tons), Chile 7,000 Quota (tons); Republic of Ireland 500; Quota (tons); Ethiopia 1,597 Quota (tons); Falkland Islands and South Georgia 151 Quota (tons); Fiji 350 Quota (tons); France 3,000 Quota (tons); Gold Coast 2,000 Quota (tons); Greece 930 Quota (tons); Mauritius 4,450 Quota (tons); Netherland East Indies 4,495 Quota (tons); Nigeria 1,250 Quota (tons); Nyasaland 236 Quota (tons); Peru 2,400 Quota (tons); Roumania 500 Quota (tons); Transjordan 700 Quota (tons); United Kingdom 10,000 Quota (tons); Uruguay 8,000 Quota (tons).

Barring Switzerland and Roumania for which no previous quotas were announced during the current half year, the quotas now announced are supplementary to those which were released earlier.

RENAME VILLAGES AFTER MARTYRS

U.P.P.C.C. Plea: Pensions To Political Sufferers

LUCKNOW, May 7, (API): The Council of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, which met here today, urged in a resolution that the villages in the Province should be renamed after the martyrs who had died in the freedom struggle.

The Council discussed a note by Mr. Harihar Nath Shastri convenor of the Labour Sub-Committee, on the question of deteriorating relations between Congressmen and the Indian National Trade Union Congress and setting up of conciliation boards to settle disputes between the Provincial Government and employees of various departments.

The Council decided to take disciplinary action against Congressmen who worked against the decisions and programme of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sewak Sangh.

It was also decided to hold district political conference to award medals to political sufferers in the Province. Mr. V. D. Tripathy, Member of the Council was appointed to discuss with the Provincial Government the proposal of granting pension to the political sufferers.

The Council will meet again tomorrow.

Relief for Political Sufferers In E. Punjab

SIMLA, May 7, (API):— The East Punjab Government have decided to grant relief to former Government servants and pensioners who were penalised for taking part in national movements

Dr. Keskar In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, May 7, (API): Dr. B V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, arrived here by air this morning from Calcutta. He will leave for Delhi by air tomorrow.

BENARES DERAILMENT

LUCKNOW, May 7, (API): The Inspector General of Police, U.P. has announced a reward of Rs. 5,000 for giving information regarding persons responsible for the recent derailment of the Down Punjab Express on the night of April 9 and 10 near Banaras.

BURMA IN CHAOS

Insurrection Wrecks Country's Economy

(From Our Correspondent)

RANGOON, (By Mail):—During the month of April, the tired strife-torn Burma has seen many events, fleeting as they were, which had intensified destruction in many areas. The insurrection which has taken on various colours has wrecked the country's economy and rendered many thousands homeless. Death's toll during the month must have been heavy, for many hard-fought battles occurred in several parts of the country.

The Karen insurgents seem to have put in all their strength to fight a virtual last-ditch battle in Nyaunglebin, 42 miles off Rangoon. They had massed for that battle soon after the recapture of Mandalay. Retreating hurry-scurry from Burma's old capital city in trains and trucks, the Karen insurgents massed up at Nyaunglebin, an essentially Karen town, and made what looks like the last bid with the Government forces. They were greatly reinforced from Toungoo which has long been in their hands. As a matter of fact, the battle of Toungoo is being fought at Nyaunglebin, so that the failure of the Karen insurgents at that town might close the harrowing chapter of the Karen rebellion.

PEACE WITH HONOUR

It was learned from informed sources that the Karen rebels wanted peace, but being simple and one-tract minded persons that they are, the Karens would like a "peace with honour" which is a thing which the Burmese Government, a legally constituted Government, could not possibly give. The reason is simple: "peace with honour" would mean that the insurgents who have gone out of the ambit of law and order are given a legal status, which is an impossibility. However, the Karen insurgents are reported to have some sort of peace terms which would not go for them in history. Meanwhile, the storm rages, and in spite of the determinded efforts of the Karen insurgent elements everywhere, they themselves realise that they are fighting a losing battle.

Burma is a "sea of troubles," says a journalist. The descriptive phrase is quite a fitting one, even a more expressive turn would have fitted as well. The insurrections in Burma are multicoloured, and it seems all people are fighting the present Government. Yet the Government does not lack popular support as it has often been figured out to be. It is rather a puzzle, this Burmese situation The Karens are fighting against the Government, but not all Karens. The number of loyal Karens far exceeds the insurgents. Only about 5 per cent of Burma's million Karens are now up in arms against the Government. Then the Communist elements are rebelling against the Government. Of course all kinds of communists (both white and red flags) are against it. Then comes the People's Volunteer Organisation (called the YEBAWS). Some of them have recently joined up with the communists, while many are loyally cooperating with the Government forces against the rebels. The loyalty of the PVO is really puzzling. They themselves are disunited amongst their kind.

THE "WHITE" P.V.O.

The "White" PVO can be roughly classified into four groups:

1. the section which is loyal to the Government under all circumstances,
2. the section which does not support the Government but co-operates with the Government forces in as far as they put down the Karen rebellion,
3. the section which defects to the Communists and fights against the Government, and
4. the section which believes in "isolationism" (that is, it does not support the Government, nor does it fight against it, but it is out to defend the Union of Burma.

Now Mandalay which was "liberated" from the "Liberation Forces" (as the rebels—Karens "plus" Communists —style themselves) in the first week of this month was frightened at the roar of guns and bark of machineguns in the heart of the city itself a few days after the recapture. The reason for this flare-up was that the PVO's wanted to take over the administration of the city, but the Government's armed forces refused to make over the city without the Government sanction This had led to a friction which is useful in exposing the real motive of some of the Yebaws. Their vow of abstenance from office or power has been broken by the renegade elements amongst them. The Government forces have already cleared Mandalay of the rebel elements now, and normal life was resumed.

PEOPLE'S REACTION

The defection of the renegade PVO's has disappointed the masses, who had been hoping that there would be a rapprochement between the Yebaws and the Government. The meritorious work done by the Yebaws in the defense of the Union of Burma against the insurgent Karen elements at the earlier stages had filled the hearts of tired citizens with hopes of a settlement which has been long standing due between the PVO's and the Government. The masses were simply dying for peace and would naturally like to see amicable relations between the Government and one of the strongest forces outside the Government fold. They did not want to go through another phase of insurrection when the Karen and Communist troubles have not yet ended. So when they found that a section of the "White" PVO's had after all started a fight against the Government, all of them were angry. The name of "White" PVO which had blazened forth during the recent fighting in Mandalay against the Communists and the Karen insurgents has now fallen to the mud. The people express their desire to see the renegade Yebaws pay the price of folly.

A GREATER MENACE

The country has suffered much—more than she had ever suffered in her history—and would like to go back to normal at any cost. The Karen insurgency seems to be on the decline, but the combination of the Communists the renegade Yebaws and the army deserters, euphemistically called by themselves "The People's United Front" has now assumed a greater menace The Irrawaddy valley is now virtually in the hands of these forces, and rumours have been rife that they will sooner or later march on Rangoon Although such rumours have not got so much credit as the mongers expected of them, yet they have done much to weaken the morale of the people. The Burmese newspapers, especially the evening sensation-mongers (Burma's cheap type of yellow press) carry lurid tales of horror and disheartening news bits, most of which are not quite correct.

PART BY THE PRESS

Yet the Burmese Press as a whole has been trying its best to keep up the morale of the people and inform them of the true situation of the country, at the same time urging the insurgents editorially to abandon their nefarious and useless pursuits and join the non-party Government of Thakin Nu. Incidentally, late last month the Socialist Ministers in the Thakin Nu Government had resigned to clear the way to a possible rapprochement with the rebelling parties. Most of the rebelling groups, not excluding the Karens, had often expressed their dislike for the Socialists in the Government who they accused of high-handedness. Now that the new Government is entirely a non-party Government, the Burmese papers see no reason why the insurgents who had been crying against the Socialist-dominated Government should not now join and cooperate with the present Government. Yet the insurgents have shown no signs of abandoning their pursuits

PLIGHT OF FARMERS

The monsoon is breaking soon. The fields should have been prepared for cultivation, but most of them have so far lain fallow. The country is overrun with lawless elements, and the simple swains of the countryside are forced to sit idle at their homes. Not merely idle, they are busy with fears of rebels who come into their villages any time they wish and set fire to their houses at their will and pleasure. Now many villages have been burnt down literally to ashes, and the cultivators have lost their all. Some of them have braved all dangers to come to Rangoon for a possible living, while many have entered the nearest towns, which themselves have been covering under the threat of rebel occupation.

The tragic country is now governed by various "kings" Some parts are under the Karen rebels, others under the "white" PVO's, and yet others under the Communists of the "People's United Front", while the authority of the Union Government is very much localised. The sorry looking Union Government is now on the very brink of bankruptcy, and is out to borrow money from the neighbour countries and the British Commonwealth. The appeal by Thakin Nu to Attlee for a loan was supported at London yesterday by India's Premier Pandit Nehru and Pakistan's Liaquat Ali Khan. The esults have not yet come, and Burma's political circles are now waiting with baited breath, as it were, for the final outcome. Not only the intellectuals, but the masses are asking: "Will the loan be forthcoming?" They seem to know its uselessness.

C. P. News Letter

VOLUNTEERS FOR SOCIAL EDUCATION CAMPS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

NAGPUR, May 2.

In response to the appeal issued by the Hon'ble Pandit D. P. Mishra, Minister for Home Affairs and Social Education to the educated men and women, teachers and students of the C. P. and Berar, 7,322 persons from all parts of the province have enrolled themselves as volunteers. These volunteers who will be required to run the Social Education Summer Camps, have just finished a preliminary training in the work at the headquarters of each district or at the institutions from which they come.

The folowing message of the Hon'ble Pandit D. P. Mishra, Minister for Social Education, C. P. and Berar, was broadcast from the All-India Radio, Nagpur for the adults and volunteers of Social Education, on the occasion of the inauguration of the second Summer Social Education Camps:—

"There have been two kinds of forces—constructive and destructive, at work in the country after swaraj. Eventualy, which of them would triumph, depends upon the general understanding and consciousness among our people. The object of Social Education is to make the people enlightened. Those, who have volunteered to work out the scheme, are indeed laying the foundations of democracy. The task is no less sacred than the achievement of swaraj.

'There is a joy of its own kind in bringing light to the ignorant and raising him to one's own level. Let this joy be the reward of the Social Education worker. It is my hope that all teachers and volunteers may devote themselves with full vigour, as that two-fold results are achieved."

A joint meeting of the Commitee for Enlightenment and the Committee for Citizenship for Social Education, C. P. and Berar, will be held (today) May 3, at Nagpur. Among other matters on the agenda the Committee will also consider the question of allowing children below the age of 14 to attend the Social Education Classes under special circumstances.

* * *

The Provincial Government has renamed the village 'Budhagarh', in the Sihora tahsil of the Jubbulpore District as 'Gandhigram'.

* * *

Over 60,000 displaced persons in the six camps of Katni, Mahegaon, Malthone, shahagarh, Seoni and Birsi in the C. P. and Berar, saw educational and instructive film shows given by the Mobile Unit of the Publicity Department of the C. P. and Berar in the second and third weeks of April. The Unit's van had to do a total coverage of 800 miles. The shows proved to be immensely popular and useful. A show was also given by the Mobile Unit on Wednesday last at Buti Bori on the occasion of the concluding function of the Model Teachers Training Camp.

At Nagpur the Cost of Living Index Number for Industrial workers for the month of March 1949, taking the base period August 1939, 100, was 374, showing no change over the previous month but a rise of 21 points over the corresponding month of the last year. As compared to the previous month, there was a rise in the prices of rice, sugar, potatoes and charcoal and a fall in the prices of wheat and onions.

At Jubbulpore, the Cost of Living Index Number was 393, showing a rise of 2 points over the previous month and a rise of 41 points over the corresponding month of the last year.

Taking January 1927 as the base, the Cost of Living Index Numbers for Nagpur and Jubbulpore for the month of March 1949 were 238 and 230 respectively.

Cholera and Plague were on the increase in the Central Province and Berar during the week ending 23rd April 1949

There were 178 cases and 99 deaths from Cholera, 654 cases and 189 deaths from Plague and 159 cases and 31 deaths from smallpox

Since the 1st January 1949, there were 945 cases and 303 deaths from Cholera, 11991 cases and 1928 deaths from Plague and 1446 cases and 313 deaths from Smallpox

The Provincial Government, in a press note has characterised as grossly exaggerated and misleading the news in the press to the effect that all Communist prisoners detained in the jails in the C P and Berar have gone on hunger strike since the 8th April.

Medical reports show that the physical condition of the hunger strikers was satisfactory

Government regret very much that some prisoners should have thought it fit to embark on hunger strike without sufficient cause while their demands were still under examination

* * *

Covering about 600 miles, the Mobile Unit of the Publicity Department gave educational —film shows at 16 places in the rural areas of Akola district during the third week of April About 50,000 people attended the shows.

* * *

Liquor and manufacturing articles were seized when the Prohibition Police staff of Amraoti District searched 13 ouses in Birala and Bhilkheda villages. 14 persons were arrested and the accused are being prosecuted.

Accepting the recommendation of the Standing Finance Committee, the Provincial Government have directed that in all correspondence in connection with the scheme for the development of oil ghani industry, the word "Teli" should be substituted by the word "oil presser."

The Nagpur Police is investigating into cases of enticing of young girls belonging to poor families in Nagpur, on reports received from parents about their missing daughters.

Mysore News Letter:

ELECTIONS UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION POSTPONED FOR TWO YEARS?

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, (By Air Mail).

The elections under the new Constitution have been postponed by at least two years is the view expressed by knowledgeable sources in Mysore. With the postponement of elections, the idea of taking out the Interim character from the present Ministry and to inculcate democratic principles even before the new Constitution comes into being, is gaining ground in the Mysore Congress. The Executive Committee of the Congress Party in the Mysore Legislature at its last meeting considered the question of introducing a healthier democratic principle of electing a leader and enabling him to form a Ministry, as is in vogue in the neighbouring Province of Madras. It can be said with a certain amount of definiteness that the Mysore Congress is feeling strongly about further democratising the Mysore Administration and thus bring it in line with provinces

It may be recalled here that the present Ministry was formed in October 1947 when the Maharaja of Mysore announced the granting of Responsible Government under his aegis. As the Ministry selected by the Mysore Congress Executive it has the characteristic of a nominated body, which would be against democratic principles. As the public opinion is veering round this thought, the Mysore Government have announced an amendment to the existing Constitution Act which would allow the tabling of a no-confidence motion against the Ministry. The election of a President and a Deputy President to the Mysore Representative Assembly is also under serious consideration and a Royal Proclamation is expected shortly in this behalf.

ELECTION OF LEADER

The logical conclusion of this trend of thought should be that a first step should be taken for electing a Leader from among the Congress members of the Mysore Legislature comprising of who feel with the three-man Committee conclusions, arguments have started advancing in favour of Mysore's merger with Union Karnataka. In this circumstance, the next session of the All-Mysore Congress Committee during the second week of May will be a momentous one. Already enthusiasts of pro and anti-merger have started canvassing members to their respective view points.

With the momentum gained by Andhra's to form a Province of their own in the near future, Karnataka Unification movement has gained an additional momentum, more especially in Union Karnataka. There has been a liberal use of both press and platform to win over Mysore to agree to the merger. The main burden of the argument being that integration of different Kannada speaking parts with one organic unit would culminate in stablishing Kannada culture and language, and the future Karnataka would stand to gain whether viewed from an economic on financial aspect of the problem. In this circumstance the outcome of the next session of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee in Dharwar on May 8 would be watched with interest.

However, one sordid feature of the problem, whether in Mysore or in the Union of Karnataka, is the process of presentation of their respective cases which have culminated in exchange of mutual recriminations.

KRISHNAMACHARI COMMITTEE

With the arrival of the Krishnamachari Committee which is entrusted with the task of enquiring into the States Finances by the Government of India, there had been considerable speculation here both in the Press and on platform. Knowledgeable sources close to the States Finance Enquiry Committee not only contradicted the press reports regarding Mysore Finances that had appeared but authoritatively asserted the Constituent Assembly alone was competent to take any final decision on the recommendations of the Krishnamachari Enquiry Committee, which would not be earlier than second week of June. The Committee held discussions with the Mysore Council of Ministers during this mid-week.

KARNATAKA PROVINCE

With the publication of the report of the threeman Committee on linguistic question and Congress President Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's clarification given later in Madras, much heat is generated in the political circles of Mysore and Karnataka.

The opinion in Mysore is veering round the idea that Mysore will not stand to gain if it should merge with the Union of Karnataka. Brought up around a historic tradition and cultivating an un-bending loyalty to the Mysore Royal House hold, the common man in Mysore is totally against any kind of interference with the standing and status of the Maharaja. Though there is a minor section of progressives who feel with the three-man Committee conclusions, arguments have started advancing in favour of Mysore's merger with Union Karnataka. In this circumstance, the next session of the All-Mysore Congress Committee during the second week of May will be a momentous one. Already enthusiasts of pro and anti-merger have started canvassing members to their respective view points.

POLICEMAN JAILED

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, May 6:— One Police Constable named Pir Dino attached to the Phuleli Police Station of Hyderabad (Sind) has been sentenced to 18 months' R.I. and Rs. 50 fine on the charge of having extorted a sum of Rs. 15 from one refugee named Haji.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

Commonwealth Link Detrimental To Peace

MAHASABHA EXECUTIVE APPREHENSIVE

Suppression Of Political Propaganda Condemned

NEW DELHI, May 8. (A.P.I.): The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha which met here today expressed in a resolution "its apprehension that the entry of India into the Commonwealth of Nations is extremely likely to impose obligations on her, detrimental to her peace and progress."

The more developed nations in the world, whether capitalist or Communist in structure, the resolution said, were forming themselves into two rival blocs in order to dominate and exploit the less developed nations in the name of democracy and other "high-sounding" principles.

However, the Constituent Assembly had declared India's objective as the establishment of a sovereign Republican state.

"Therefore", the resolution added, "the present Indian leadership had committed a grave error in joining the Commonwealth of Nations under the King's headship, though symbolic, and thereby in joining the Anglo-American bloc.

"It is a mere eye-wash to say that the King's headship is only symbolic of free association, that no functions would be attached to it, and that India would be free to secede from the Commonwealth at will", the resolution said.

SUPPRESSION OF LIBERTIES

Referring to the detention of Mr. Golwalker, Master Tara Singh and others, the Working Committee in another resolution said: "All parties having no extra-territorial affinities should be allowed to carry on their propaganda without any let or hindrance and if there are any specific charges against any leader they should be proved in the open court of law".

"Civil liberties have been", the resolution continued, "denied to the citizens of Hindusthan and the normal law of the land has ceased to exist so far as the political activities are concerned.

"In almost all the cities of Hindusthan Sec. 144 of the Cr. P. C. or analogous sections in the Public Safety Acts have been applied and only the meetings of the party in power are allowed to be held.

"Numerous newspapers sympathetic towards Hindu Mahasabha and R.S.S. have been banned and securities from equally large number of papers have been demanded. The liberty of person of the workers of parties which are in opposition to the Congress, have been completely suppressed and there is no knowing when any law-abiding citizen may be arrested and detained under the Public Safety Acts. Within the last one year and a half more than 80,000 Hindu-minded workers have been imprisoned without any trial".

COMBATING COMMUNISM

"In order to effectively counteract the poisonous Communist influence", the Working Committee said, "the Government should realise, in its own interest, the necessity of allowing opposition parties, having no extra-territorial affinity, full scope for free expression and free association and for this purpose withdraw all restrictions".

The Working Committee demanded "an independent judicial inquiry to ascertain facts and circumstances relating to the reported shooting of a large number of Adibasis in Mayurbhanj State by the police of the Orissa Government". The personnel of such a committee should consist of high court judges from outside the Province of Orissa.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

In a resolution passed at today's session the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha said: "The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha unequivocally reiterates that the Hindu Mahasabha will function as a political party on its platform and with its own programme and will welcome co-operation of any person or party willing to co-operate with us".

KASHMIR DISCONTENT

Referring to the situation in Kashmir and Jammu the Working Committee suggested that the Government of India should take over the administration of the whole State in its own hands.

There was "great discontent" the Working Committee said among the Dogra people, of the Jammu and Kashmir State, on account of the various administrative measures taken by the Abdullah Ministry "resulting in great prejudice" to their interests.

The Working Committee said that if a plebiscite was held, it should be done separately on regional basis so as to ascertain the opinion of the people of the six distinct linguistic and cultural regions of the Jammu and Kashmir State, namely, Dogra, Ladakh, Kashmir, Baltisthan, Gilgit and western districts. The question of accession should be decided with respect to each region separately on the basis of its voting.

The Working Committee resolved that there was no longer any justification for holding a plebiscite in the Jammu and Kashmir State.

A fully representative convention held in Srinagar, the Committee said, definitely decided upon accession to India and declared there was no necessity for holding any plebiscite. Moreover, the Pakistan Government and its protegies, "the so-called Azad Kashmir people" have violated the fundamental term of the agreement, of disarming and disbanding their troops.

MRINAL KANTI BOSE ON GANAPATHY INCIDENT

India Should Leave Commonwealth

CALCUTTA, May 7 (API): The General Secretary of the United Trades Union Congress, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, in a statement today said that the British Government, through their Ministry for Colonial Affairs, had grossly humiliated the Government of India by refusing to stay the execution of Mr. S. R. Ganapathy, the Indian labour leader in Mayala, even for a few days for a further enquiry.

Mr. Bose said that the indecent hurry with which the agents of the British Government had caused the execution of Ganapathy was an eloquent commentary on the esteem in which India was held by Britain, the senior partner in the Commonwealth. The Ganapathy incident, he added, was a climax to the series of policies and measures which the Commonwealth countries had adopted in relation to India and her nationals.

Mr. Bose said that the trade union movement in India could not but be deeply stirred by the manner in which Ganapathy and his successor, Veerasenan, had been put to death.

"The Government of India should immediately cancel their decision to remain within the Commonwealth." Mr Bose added.

INDIA'S DECISION TO STAY IN

"Business Week" On Economic Significance

NEW YORK, May 7. (U.P.A.). The magazine "Business Weey" reported today that India's decision to stay in the Commonwealth "has an important economic significance. It assures India continued membership in the sterling bloc—and continued attachment to British exchange controls"

"It means that British technicians and businessmen will keep their influence in India. Britain's trade position remains strong. It means continued British commitments to India's defence and reconstruction. A good portion of Britain's capital goods will be even less willing and able to mesh its economy with Western Europe"

BOMBAY'S STREET VENDORS

95. The Vanity-Case-Walla

That shiny little bag on sale is not a toy but the latest version of Eve's vanity case. Starting from the size of a small suit-case, it has shrunk to this in the age of plastics. Lighter n weight and cheaper in price, this multi-coloured luxury might tempt your little school-going girl to invest the rupee meant for books. The powder-puff, comb and mirror hidden in the bag might make her imitate many women who spend their evenings as part of an enlightened audience at public meetings. Your scolding is likely to have no effect since this vendor has already encroached on every ward where the commoner lives and tempted the future womanhood of India to welcome this cheap, plastic case as a necessity.

BHOPATKAR DEPLORES LONDON DECISION

Entering Imperialist Bloc By Backdoor

NEW DELHI, May 7, (API): Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, presiding over the meeting of the Mahasabha Working Committee today, said that India's decision to remain in the Commonwealth was highly inconsistent with her Republican status.

The London decision, he added, "amounts to an entry by the backdoor into the capitalist-imperialist bloc of nations, led by the U.S.A. and the U.K."

The right attitude on the part of Indian leaders, he felt, would have been to wait and watch.

Mr. Bhopatkar demanded recognition of India as a Hindu State "in view of the partition of the country on a communal basis".

The Working Committee adopted a resolution expressing its disappointment at the Three-Man Committee's report on linguistic provinces. The Committee urged the people to demand re-adjustment of provincial boundaries on the linguistic basis.

The Committee is meeting again tomorrow.

NATIONALISATION OF LAND

Committee's Demand

NEW DELHI, May 8 (API): The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at its two prolonged sittings held here today adopted an eight-point political and economic programme of nationalisation of land and all key industries in India.

The Working Committee reiterated that the Mahasabha would function as a political party on its platform and with its own programme.

The political and economic programme which the Working Committee adopted after three hours' discussion in the evening covered subjects including land, industries labour, administration, defence and education.

The Committee adjourned till tomorrow.

PIR PAGARO'S "GADI"

Followers Demand Restoration

KARACHI, May 7, (U. P. I.): Forty hurs representing 40,000 "suicide squad" members and 12 lakh followers of the late Pir Sibghatullah Pagaro met here in a two-day conference and demanded immediate recall of the two sons of the late Pir—20 year old Pir Sikander Shah and 18-year-old Nadir Shah—from England and the installation of one of them on the Gadi.

Presided over by Pir Chenabwala whose followers, it is stated, run into millions, the conference expressed the opinion that England could not provide true Islamic education to the sons of the Pir Pagaro and as such, they should immediately be repatriated to Pakistan and the Gadi restored.

The two sons of the Pir were sent to England for education in 1946.

A sub-committee of the Hurs had met Pakistan's Minister of Interior, Kahaja Shahbuddin, Sind Premier Yusuf Haroon, Sind's Home Minister, Qadi Fazulah, and others in authority and represented before them their demands.

"The 3,000 Hurs placed in vigilance camps and 20,000 others living under restrictions in Sind would be greatly relieved if the sons were recalled and the Gadi restored", Pir Chanabwalah told the "U. P. I."

"If the Gadi is not restored", he warned, "the Hur unrest may continue for another 50 years to come".

"Failure to restore the Gadi", he added, "would injure the religious susceptibilities not only of the followers of the Pir Pagaro spread all over India and Pakistan, but also of every Muslim".

Searches In Nagpur

NAGPUR, May 8 (UPI): Intensive searches were carried out by the police in two houses in Dhantoli at the instance of a Provincial Government in connection with some alleged underground RSS activities.

In pursuance of the Provincial Government's policy, 14 RSS security prisoners were released from the Jubbulpore Central Jail on May 6.

Social Order Based On Gandhian Ideology

INTUC'S CALL TO AFFILIATED UNIONS FOR RAISING STANDARD OF WORKERS

Speedy Settlement Of Industrial Disputes Urged

INDORE, May 8 (API): The three-day session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress concluded tonight after a five-hour sitting, during which it passed 17 resolutions, including one expressing gratification at the agreement reached at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London, which made it possible for India to become an independent Sovereign Republic, and yet remain in the Commonwealth.

The resolution, moved by the General Secretary of the I.N.T.U.C. said that the London agreement was welcome in the context of trends in the relations of various nations, "frought with grave risks for the peace of the world and constituting a serious menace to the cultural and political freedom of vast sections of mankind".

TOWARDS A NEW ORDER

Another resolution on "Objectives" stated that it was "a special mission of the I.N.T.U.C. to help in building up a new life in India on the basis of Gandhiji's idealogy, which seeks to create a just and happy social order, in which exploitation in any form and anti-social concentration of power or wealth will not exist".

The I.N.T.U.C., therefore, recommended to the affiliated Unions to take up activities for raising the character, intelligence and capacity of the working class, instilling in them devotion to work and a sense of responsibility for the social group, and consideration for dependents and those weaker, especially women and children.

The Conference recorded its pleasure that an overwhelming majority of the workers had scrupulously maintained industrial peace since the Industrial Truce resolution of December 1947 but regretted to note that Government machinery for the disposal of industrial disputes had often been very slow.

The Conference, therefore, requested the Government of India to set up immediately an adequate number of tribunals to settle all pending disputes between the Government and their employees, and take suitable measures to see that similar action was taken by the Provinces.

It had come to the notice of the INTUC, the resolution added, that in several Provinces awards of tribunals were not being carried out, thus causing loss of confidence on the part of workers in Government machinery. This situation should be remedied immediately.

MINIMUM WAGES

Points from other resolutions were: Minimum Wages: "This Congress regrets to note that the implementation of the Minimum Wage Act has been greatly delayed. The Congress, therefore, resolves that Governments concerned be approached for prompt action to give effect to this legislation in all the industries covered by the Act.

HOUSING: "This Congress welcomes the scheme recently announced by the Government of India to provide a million houses for industrial workers within ten years. The progress of the scheme has, however, been insignificant hitherto. The Government of India should treat this problem as one of national emergency and utilise all their resources to make up the housing shortage in the stipulated period, and should issue a quarterly report showing its progress.

Fair wages and profit sharing: "The INTUC regrets to note that it has not yet been found possible to enunciate the principles which should govern fair wages and the allocation of the workers' share in the profits of the industry, inspite of the fact that the Truce Resolution calling for such formulation was passed as early at December 1947. The very foundation of industrial peace rests on the creation of a just basis for settling wages and allocating profits, and the Congress requests the Governments to solve these problems on the lines suggested by the representatives of the INTUC.

REGULATING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING AND PROMOTING WORKERS:

"The system of recruitment of Labour in industries is unscientific and leaves scope for corruption affecting the efficiency of the industry and production. The Government should, therefore, establish suitable machinery for regulating employment of workers.

Provision should also be made for suitable training both before and after employment.

Sickness Insurance: "The Conference expresses satisfaction at the enactment of the Workmen's State Insurance Act, but regrets the delay in enforcing the provisions of the Act".

NEW GENERAL COUNCIL

Earlier the delegates elected a new General Council, consisting of 241 members, who will tomorrow elect a president and Working Committee of 33 members for the coming year.

The new General Council includes Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, Mr. Khandubhai Desai, Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy, Mr. Shantilal Shah, Mr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee and Mr. Deben Sen.

TWO VOICES AT INTUC CONFERENCE

Sardar's Advice Unhelpful, Says Asoka Mehta

BOMBAY, May 8 (UPI): "That a few hundred workers peacefully marching towards the conference to meet Sardar Patel should have been assaulted by the police should be a matter of deep regret and shame to all concerned. That Sardar's visit should have left behind it a trail of blood and tears is a fact that will inevitably impress itself on the consciousness of the working people," observed Mr. Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, in a statement to the press yesterday.

Mr. Mehta added: "The INTUC, at its conference at Indore, gave expression to two voices: one of its president, Mr. Harihar Nath Shastri, who talked about the workers' march to a classless society, and the other of Sardar Patel, who preached class peace and class collaboration. That the two voices produce only dissonance is possibly not realised by the INTUC leaders.

"The most disturbing part of the proceedings of the Conference was an observation made by Sardar Patel. Advising the workers he said, 'if you want justice today, there is no necessity for you to go on strike or abegging. You can represent all your legitimate demands to the Government. But if your Government feel that there is something wrong in your demand, they will advise you and show you the right path.'

"It is this direction and domination of the labour movement by the Government that is objected to the world over by democratic forces."

PRESENCE OF MIND

JULLUNDUR, May 8 (API): Extreme presence of mind and wit saved a woman of being robbed of her jewellery here yesterday.

The woman Mrs. Fateh Chand Bahri, was suddenly confronted by a man in her room who, at the point of a revolver, asked her to surrender all her jewellery and cash.

Mrs. Fateh Chand pretending to give her jewellery suddenly caught hold of the wrist of the man and raised an alarm. Meanwhile the man wriggled out of her grip and escaped leaving behind his revolver and shoes.

ALLAHABAD, May 8, (A. P. I.): Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister, United Provinces addressing the Allahabad District Political Conference which concluded its two day session yesterday, appealed to the Kisans to "part with their produce for the sake of their brethern." The Conference was held at Bharwari, 24 miles from here.

Mixed Grill

BOMBAY'S energetic new Mayor, S.K. Patil, has finished his round of felicitations and receptions (judging by the invitations received in this office, there must have been at least three a day during the last five weeks) and is leaving on a two months globe-girdling adventure. In the staid language of the newspapers, he is expected 'to acquaint himself with the working of local self-government institutions" in the countries he visits.

Considering his background knowledge on the subject of Mayors and presiding officers of Municipalities here and abroad, he should be able to assimilate some things pretty quickly. At one of the many receptions given to him he narrated two stories—one from India and one from America.

It appears that a certain personality was elected president of the municipal council of a provincial town. His first act was to call the town engineer and ask him to erect a lamp post in front of his house. The engineer patiently explained that this would be difficult as there was a plan about the siting of lights. They were placed at a distance of 100 feet from each other. The new president promptly ordered him to erect a light in front of his house and re-arrange the street lights according to the plan!

But, judging from the story from America, which Mr. Patil narrated, India has much to learn from that country in this as in so many other things.

A dispute arose between the Mayor and the sheriff of a town as to who should hold the first reception to a Very Important Person who was visiting the town. The Mayor lost the battle. But on the night when the VIP was to be received, he ordered the town lights to be cut!

There is not much fear of such a thing happening in this city although our even more energetic Sheriff never fails in his duty to "speed the departing guest, welcome the coming." (So I gather from the photographs).

It was the long accepted privilege of Bombay's Mayors to welcome the new Viceroys to this country. This function has, of course, lapsed. As against this, the Sheriff also has lost something which was his monopoly. It was the Sheriff's right and duty to stand on the stately steps of the town hall and cry out the death or departure of one King and the coming of another. One of Bombay's big businessmen during his tenure had the privilege of proclaiming two kings' because Edward Windsor was foolish enough to fall in love and quit his throne so soon after he became King.

But thanks to the decision of India to become a Republic, Sheriff Alva will have the misfortune of losing this right during his shrivalty. Neither he nor his successors in that high office will have to go to the town hall—unless one or other of them decides to seek knowledge and information in the library that is in the town hall now.

Grumbler

ALL-INDIA DEPRESSED CLASSES LEAGUE

TITILGARH, (Orissa) May 7 (API): The twelfth session of the All-India Depressed Classes League—called here by the section led by Mr. H. J. Khandekar—met today, Mr. Kurmayya presiding.

Originally, Mr. Khandekar was to have presided over the session, but on arrival here, he was served with an interim injunction by the Sub-Judge, Delhi prohibiting him from holding the session. The injunction was also served on three other organisers of the Conference.

The proceedings of the Conference was put through quickly and the entire business was over within two hours. There was intermittent interruptions caused by beating of drums by a section of people.

Yesterday, while Mr Khandekar, as President elect of the Conference, was being taken in a procession there was a hostile demonstration by a group of persons carrying blue flags. A scuffle ensued but order was soon restored and the procession passed on to the Conference pandal.

JUDGE'S ORDER RESENTED

GWALIOR, May 8 (UPI): Mr. R. M. Sunnulal, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 12th session of the "All-India Depressed Classes League" Conference refused to receive the injunction order issued against him by Mr. C. N. Sewak, Civil Judge, Nagpur, restraining him from holding the present session of the League here.

MUTT AND JEFF—Anyho w Jeff Made The Conversion, Touchdown Or Not!

By BUD FISHER

THIS IS O.K! WORKING IN SIR SIDNEY'S HOTEL!
IT'S GREAT! WE GOT A FOUR-POSTER BED AND EVERYTHING!
Z-Z-Z
Z-Z
WOT TH-
OH, GOSH, I'M SORRY, MUTT! I WAS DREAMING I WAS PLAYIN' FOOTBALL AND MY TEAM NEEDED THE EXTRA POINT!
12-1-47
Fisher

VIET MINH WARRANT FOR ARREST OF BAO DAI

Charges Of "High Treason"

SAIGON, May 8. (PTI-Reuter): The Viet Minh (Indo-Chinese Autonomist) Tribunal in the region of Handi, Tonking, has issued a warrant for the arrest of Bao Dai, ex-Emperor of Annam, on charges of "high treason", the Viet-Minh of North Viet Nam announced yesterday.

Bao Dai returned recently to Indo-China from France and is to head the new state of Viet Nam, under agreement with the French Government.

The warrant was issued on the order of Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Viet Minh movement, and demanded the arrest of "Nguyen Vinh Thuy"—the name which Bao Dai took after his abdication.

A year ago, the Viet Minh made similar charges against General Nguyen Van Xuan, head of the provisional Central Government of Viet Nam.

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